The New-York Times.

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THE LOUISIANA REBELS.

Attempt to Assassinate Gov. Kellogg—He is Fired at, but Escapes Serious Injury.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—About 9 o'clock to-night a rumor was current on the street here that Gov. Kellogg, of Louisiana, had been assassinated. There was much anxiety among his friends here for a time, till it was learned that he had been shot at but had escaped serious injury. It is known that assassination has been talked of in New-Orleans, and men are known who have been asked to join an organization whose purpose was to get rid of the objectionable men in the community, beginning with the highest. Little heed has been given to these warnings, but it is hoped that proper precautions will be taken in the future to guard against any such attempt.

Confirmation of the Reported Attempt to Assassinate Gov. Kellogg.

Special Dispatch to The New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—The infernal conspiracy which has disturbed this State since the close of the war, and particularly since the election in November last, is carrying out its programme of terrorism with sanguinary ruthlessness and desperation.

This afternoon at 4½ o'clock, an attempt was made to assassinate Govenor Kellogg, by an agent of the rebels.

He was fired at by a man named Rainey, a pretended tax-collector holding a fraudulent commission from McEnery.

The ball grazed the back of the Governor's neck, without inflicting anything of a serious wound.

The wildest excitement prevails throughout the city in consequence of this latest outrage against civil order, and fears are entertained of a general conflict, which are only allayed by the confidence of the orderly and respectable portion of the community in the firmness of the national authorities, and their declared intention to maintain peace and order at all hazards.

Another phase of this rebellion developed itself last night in the sacking of gun-stores and the appropriation of all the arms and ammunition the mob of McEnery rebels could lay their hands on.

United States troops have been sent to St. Martin's Parish to-day to enforce the writs of the United States Commissioner for the arrest of the rebellious leaders in that locality.

Gov. Kellogg Congratulated on His Escape—Additional Details.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—While Mr. Kellogg was narrating the incidents of his narrow escape, quite a number of persons dropped in, having heard the flying rumors, and when he closed his story they congratulated him. Dr. Kellogg, Judge Howell, and others of Kellogg's adherents were among those who first offered their congratulations. The young man who fired the shot was about three paces behind the carriage as it turned into Natchez-street, followed by a loud and jeering crowd. It penetrated the back of the carriage. The man was well dressed, very quiet and collected.

The Rebel Account of the Shooting.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., May 7.—The Superintendent of Morgan's Texas Railroad makes the following statement: This morning a detachment of police took charge of and picketed the wharf of the Texas Railroad Company, interfering with business and creating alarm. I rebuked Flanigan, who was in charge of the police, and sent word to Gov. Kellogg, expressing disapproval of their conduct. At 4½ o'clock Kellogg called at the office, corner of Natchez-alley and Magazine-street, to explain the matter, and while doing so, his carriage at the door was immediately surrounded by a large and excited crowd, who commenced jeering and denouncing him. Just as Kellogg was being driven off, some one in the crowd fired a pistol. The driver immediately plied his whip and drove up Natchez-street at a furious pace.

Gov. Kellogg's Account of the Shooting to a Newspaper Reporter.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—The *Picayune* has the following interview with Kellogg:

Reporter—Mr. Kellogg, I am a representative of the *Picayune*, and, if you have no objection to telling them, I would like you to detail the facts of the attempt on your life to-day.

Mr. Kellogg—Certainly; I have no objection. I left Mechanics' Institute this afternoon in company with Capt. George L. Norton, and went down Cinnimon-street to Magazine-street, and up Magazine to Whitney's office, for the purpose of seeing Mr. Hutchinson regarding some transportation, and also regarding some complaints I had heard he had made about his passengers being interrupted this morning by the police. After conversing with Mr. Hutchinson a short time I told Norton he need not wait for me, and he went off. A few minutes later I left Mr. Hutchinson. On walking down the steps, just as I was about going into my carriage, some gentleman standing by me asked if my name was Kellogg, and I answered "Yes." He spoke very hastily and excitedly.

Reporter—Did you know him to be Mr. Rainey?

Mr. Kellogg—No.

Reporter—Have you any remembrance of his appearance.

Mr. Kellogg—He was a fine looking, rather middle-aged man, of large stature. I noticed several rough characters and boys a little distance off, who seemed to be drawn up on each side.

Reporter—He asked you if you were Gov. Kellogg?

Mr. Kellogg—I can't tell whether he said Kellogg or Gov. Kellogg.

Reporter—What did he do when you told him you were Gov. Kellogg?

Mr. Kellogg—He spoke excitedly, and used harsh language, calling me a d—d scoundrel, and using other expressions of like import. I was in the act of getting into the carriage, and said to him: "I am not acquainted with you, and don't know that I have done anything to offend you, Sir." Some other person, a short distance off, raised his hand and shook his fist at me, saying something I could not understand, because my driver started the horses. As we went round the corner of Magazine-street, I heard a shot, and simultaneously felt the passage of a shot by my ball.

Reporter—The reporters had it that you were shot in the neck.

Mr. Kellogg—Well, the reason of that is that when the ball passed I involuntarily raised my hand to my neck. The driver was driving pretty fast, and I said to him, "Be careful and don't run into that dray." I spoke pretty sharp to him. I really was not conscious that a pistol was aimed at me until I felt a tingling.

Reporter—You then went where?

Mr. Kellogg—Just as soon as he drove on Camp-street, I said, "Don't drive so fast," and he drove comparatively slow to the St. Charles Hotel.

Reporter—I heard that you went to the St. Charles Hotel and procured a close carriage and had fifteen policemen to come up here as a body-guard?

Mr. Kellogg—That is not so. I was at the hotel some time, talking with Mr. Rivers, until I came up here with Capt. Flanigan in the carriage that is now standing at the door.

Reporter—Then, Mr. Kellogg, I suppose that is all you know of the affair?

Mr. Kellogg—That is all I know, but have been told since that the person who accosted me was Mr. Rainey.

Reported Fighting at St. Martinsville—The Rebel Mob Stealing Arms.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—There were no Metropolitans on the beats last night, those remaining in the city being concentrated at the stations. It is understood that those who refuse to take rifles are allowed to resign. Several members have left the force, declaring they would not take up arms against the people of the State.

Mudge's gun-store was broken into by a mob during the night, and almost its entire contents carried off, there being no policemen present to protect the property.

It is understood that an arrangement has been made between the Federal officials and Gov. Kellogg by which, under the plea of enforcing civil processes against Col. De Blanche and other leading tax resisters, United States troops will to-day go to the relief of the Metropolitans at St. Martinsville. De Blanche reports to McEnery that he holds the Metropolitans in check.

BRASHEAR CITY, LA., May 7.—Eight Metropolitans arrived this morning, making forty-five whites altogether. The whites refused them all shelter, and they are stopping in a small cabin occupied by negroes. They have orders to go to St. Martinsville, but can get no transportation. The ferry-flat here has been removed, and the fish-boats stopped near Franklin are guarded by the rebels. The citizens here are still determined. All is quiet. One Metropolitan has just arrived here from St. Martinsville. He came through the swamp. He has verbal dispatches for New-Orleans. He says Badger is hemmed in. He heard heavy cannonading at 2 o'clock this morning.

NEW-IBERIA, May 7, 11 A. M.—Firing was heard this morning. A courier from the rebel camp reports three Metropolitans killed and four wounded in a skirmish. The rebel pickets have advanced within two squares of the court-house, where Colonel Badger has concentrated his forces. Rebels are collecting from every portion of Attakapas. Most of the recruits are of the "better" class, well mounted and generally armed with breech-loading shot-guns. So far the young men principally have gone to the field. The married men in the towns are watching the negro organizations, and preparing to frustrate them. Captains of steam-boats have been warned not to transport the Metropolitans, and consequently did not bring those at Berwick's Bay, knowing their boats would be blown up. The entire Bayou Teche is under surveillance by well-organized bodies of rebels. The State forces can only reach St. Martinsville by fighting their way up the bayou. It is generally supposed an engagement took place last night, but no reports have been received up to this hour.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—The Grand Jury has passed resolutions to have the Governor and State officers appear before them on a charge of usurping the Government of Louisiana. Judge Durell ordered the report filed, and subpœnas to be issued for the parties to appear before the Grand Jury. The Grand Jury also reported against the Metropolitan Police.

The Rebels Trying to Frustrate the Action of the United States Authorities.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—Brashear City boats have all been seized by the citizens, and the United States troops are detained there, unable to proceed for the want of transportation.

It is asserted that although United States troops are going to St. Martinsville upon application of the United States Marshal, upon a plea of serving civil processes, their real object or result of their mission will be to relieve the Metropolitans, whose cries for help are thus heeded.

All the city papers condemn the action of the mob in breaking into the gun-store last night, and McEnery has issued an address of a similar purport.

A Sharp Fight at New-Iberia.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—A special dispatch from New-Iberia to the *Picayune* says a sharp engagement took place to-day at St. Martinsville. The police, about 2¼ P. M., made a sortie from the town and attacked the forces of the rebels, who fell back before them. The police fired both solid shot and shell from their cannon, but without effect. They advanced about a mile and a half beyond the town and made a stand, but retreated after a brisk skirmish before the advancing forces of the rebels.

At Brashear the United States troops are still quartered in the railroad depot. They expect to leave to-morrow, with the agreement that no Metropolitans shall have transportation with them.

Forty-one horses, and thirty men of the State Police, with arms and accoutrements, left at 7 o'clock P. M. by Morgan's Texas Railroad for the Teche country.

Another Account of the Fight at New-Iberia.

NEW-IBERIA, La., May 7.—Couriers arriving from St. Martinville, this evening, report skirmishing all day, with no serious result so far. Badger came out of town this evening with his Napoleon twelve-pounder and about twenty-five men. After firing a few rounds, he was compelled to beat a hasty retreat, large bodies of rebels being on all sides, and rapidly closing in on him.

The rebels are in excellent spirits, and want for nothing. Wagons are coming with supplies from all points and long distances. De Blanche can capture the town at any time he feels so disposed, but his object is more to resist the Kellogg Government than have any blood spilt. Several Metropolitans deserted to-day. A large number of rebels are ready to move when called upon.

OAKES AMES.

His Present Condition—No Hope of his Recovery.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, May 7.—There has been but slight change in the condition of Mr. Ames to-day. If anything he has grown weaker. His attendants think he has appeared to take a trifle more notice of what has been going on about him than he did yesterday, but they are prepared for a fatal termination of his illness at any moment. His physicians state that if he can live long enough to absorb the blood in the brain from the rupture, he will recover somewhat, but the chances are feared to be against him.

Mr. Fred. Ames was on his way to Colorado, when a telegraphic dispatch notified him of the condition of his father, and he, with all the surviving members, are now at the bedside.

CHIEF-JUSTICE CHASE.

His Sudden Death in this City—Paralysis the Cause—How the News Was Received.

Chief-Justice Chase died at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third-street, in this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday. He arrived in New-York on his way from Washington to Boston, in good health and in his usual spirits, on Saturday evening, and so continued until Monday evening. When he retired that night he was somewhat indisposed, but was sleeping calmly in the morning when his attendant entered his chamber. When he awoke, soon after, it was with a spasm. Physicians were at once summoned and found him unconscious, and his left side paralyzed. He remained entirely unconscious from that time until about 10 o'clock yesterday morning, when he died in presence of his two daughters, Mrs. Hoyt and Mrs. Sprague, wife of Senator Sprague, and their husbands, Drs. Perry, Metcalf, and Clarke, and his servant, William Joyce. After his visit to Boston, Chief-Justice Chase had intended to make arrangements to spend the Summer in Colorado.

The flags upon public and private buildings down-town, yesterday, were very generally at half-mast, in respect to the memory of the late Chief-Justice Chase.

Announcement of the Event in Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—In the departments and in all places where men meet, the sudden death of Chief Justice Chase was the leading topic of conversation. Mr. Chase has been in rather an improved state of health during the Winter, though he has not been able, at any time since his paralytic attack of three years ago, to attempt hard and continuous mental labor. Last Friday he spent some time in company with Mr. Sumner, upon whom he called. There was a very pleasant visit between them. The Chief-Justice was intending to go to Boston for the purpose of trying some new cure for his special disease by the application of magnetism or electricity. He seemed in excellent spirits, and seemed to have hope of gaining in health and vigor during the vacation of the Court. It had been the desire of some of his friends that he should retire from the active duties of his office for a year and devote himself to recreation and the rebuilding of his constitution. He is said to have been much averse to any such plan, seeming almost as though he had determined to remain at his post of duty as long as his strength lasted. Last Thursday he presided on the Supreme Bench at its last meeting for the term, and announced the reassignment of the districts to the different justices, himself among the number.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The news of the death of Chief-Justice Chase was very generally known here early this afternoon, and occasioned great surprise and profound regret in all circles. The Attorney-General was advised early in the day of the serious illness of the Chief-Justice, and in a brief space of time afterward of the death of Mr. Chase. Secretary Richardson was also early advised of the death of the Chief-Justice, and the sad intelligence was spread throughout the Treasury Department very rapidly, creating sincere expressions of sorrow among the clerks and employes, many of whom were old and intimate official associates of the deceased, many of the more prominent officials in the different bureaus having been appointed to office during his administration of the office of Secretary of the Treasury.

CLOSING DAYS OF MR. CHASE'S LIFE.

The following interesting facts are mentioned concerning the last days of the Chief-Justice: He left Washington for New-York last Saturday, on the 8 A. M. train, intending to remain at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. Hoyt, until to-day or to-morrow, when he expected to leave for Boston, where he proposed staying for a couple of weeks. Thence he intended to go to Colorado, (touching at Washington and Cincinnati, en route,) where he intended to spend the Summer, probably with an old and intimate friend, Mr. W. P. Mellen, who was formerly a special agent of the Treasury Department. On the occasion of his departure from the city on Saturday morning last, a little breakfast party was assembled at the Sprague mansion, corner of Sixth and E streets, (where the Chief-Justice has resided for a year past,) consisting of Judge Chase, Judge Worden, his private secretary and biographer; Miss Walker, a sister of Judge Walker, of Ohio; Miss Carrie Moulton, and Miss Amy Auld, a niece of the Chief-Justice. Mrs. Sprague had left Washington two days before, and was not present, nor was Senator Sprague, who left for the East soon after the adjournment of Congress. The breakfast passed off pleasantly, although it was noticed that the Chief Justice was not in his usual spirits. His leave-taking of everybody was unusually affectionate, which fact was remarked by all present. On Monday last Judge Worden received a letter from him.

He wrote from the residence of Mr. Hoyt in pencil, because he said it was handier than pen and ink, and Judge Worden says that the letter bore more of the characteristics of his former chirography than any he had seen for some time past. He was also encouraged to believe from its cheerful tone that his health had considerably improved since leaving Washington. He wrote that he had a cold and bleak ride to New-York, but escaped much discomfort, as he rode in a compartment car, or rather "in a box," as he would call it; that he had been greatly relieved on seeing his children and some of his grand-children, and felt better than when he left. He then sent, by Judge Worden, a kind message of sympathy to Col. Donn Piatt and Mrs. Piatt on their misfortune in being burned out, and finally requested Judge Worden to forward him a letter which he received while in Washington from Dr. Brown-Sequard, his physician, relative to his treatment. The Chief-Justice has been for a long time under the impression that his disease was the result of a fever and ague contracted several years ago in Michigan, the peculiar feature of which was physical weakness and inability to labor continuously. For this reason he has for some time past refrained from attempting any protracted mental labor.

THE CABINET.

There will be, it is thought by officers of the Cabinet now in Washington, a meeting of the Cabinet immediately upon the return of the President to Washington, at which appropriate action will be taken regarding the death of the distinguished jurist and statesman.

THE DEPARTMENT TO BE CLOSED.

The public departments here will be closed in respect to the memory of Mr. Chase.

THE SUCCESSION.

There are already many speculations regarding the successorship to the vacant office of Chief-Justice, but of course not one that has any claim to be considered either reliable or authoritative. Among prominent Government officials it is thought that when the successor to Mr. Chase is appointed, it will be from without the court of which he was the chief and distinguished Judge. Attorney-General Williams is spoken of in many quarters, including judicial circles, in connection with the successorship, as are also several Senators and jurists in Eastern and Western States. At this time, however, everything is premature, and the opinions advanced must be considered as the merest speculation.

ACTION OF THE DISTRICT SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of this District received news of the death of Chief-Justice Chase about noon to-day, and Chief-Justice Cartter announced that the court would take a recess, and in the meantime would ascertain the correctness of the report. The recess was accordingly taken and on reassembling Chief-Justice Cartter said the sad tidings had been confirmed and the court would adjourn in respect to the memory of the deceased.

SENSITIVENESS AS TO HIS FAILING HEALTH.

It is known that about three years ago Chief-Justice Chase had a slight attack of paralysis, and that ever since his health seemed to be feeble, although, with but few intermissions, he occupied his place on the Bench. Some time after that attack, and while riding with a friend, he expressed anxiety to have the public informed that his health had not been materially injured by his late indisposition, making no reference however, to paralysis, but attributing his ailment to severe professional labor. He remarked that though he was not then sick, he was free to admit that he began to feel the approach of old age. Just previous to the ride he had been revising for the Press several elaborate opinions which he had the day before delivered in court.

Within the last two years he had fallen away so much in flesh that his frame presented a marked contrast with its former fullness, and his face had changed to such a degree that many of his friends who had not seen him for several months did not readily recognize him in company or in the street. Everybody spoke of the change in the appearance of the Chief-Justice, and many anticipated a sudden death. During the past Winter he attended several evening parties, among them those of Secretary Fish and the British and Japanese Ministers, and also Mr. King's literary reunions, in company with his daughter, Mrs. Sprague. He appeared to be cheerful, and conversed with his usual freedom, but it was apparent that his constitution had received a shock from which he never could recover.

Action of the State Legislature—Gov. Dix's Message Announcing the Death.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—The Senate and House adjourned this evening after receiving the communication from the Governor announcing the death of Chief-Justice Chase. The Senate Committee appointed to draft resolutions relating to the deceased jurist consists of Messrs. Murphy, James Wood, and Palmer, and the House committee of five has Mr. Jacobs for Chairman.

The following is the message in which Gov. Dix conveyed the news of Chief-Justice Chase's death to the Legislature:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, May 7, 1873.

To the Legislature:

It is my painful duty to announce to you the death of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice of the United States, in the City of New-York, to-day. I make the communication with the assurance that it will be the wish of the two Houses to unite in such expression of respect as they may deem due to his eminence as a statesman and a jurist, the distinguished place which he filled in the Government, the purity of his life, and his patriotic services to the country. (Signed,) JOHN A. DIX.

Action of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 7.—Samuel F. Covington, President of the Chamber of Commerce, announced the death of Chief-Justice Chase to-day on 'Change, and alluded to his distinguished services and the intimate relations he held in this city. A committee on resolutions of respect to the memory of the Chief-Justice was appointed, consisting of five old members of the chamber.

The Arrangements for the Funeral.

The remains of Mr. Chase will be at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rutherfurd-place, East Sixteenth-street, Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, pastor, from Friday morning until shortly before the hour for the funeral on Saturday, in order that the many friends of the deceased may have an opportunity to see the body. At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the funeral services will take place at the church. Dr. Tyng will officiate. The funeral sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Hall, of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, on Fifth-avenue. After the ceremonies, the body will be taken to Washington on the evening train, and will reach that city early in the morning of Sunday. It will probably be interred in the Congressional Cemetery, for the present, at least, as the family have not yet decided on its permanent resting place.

Adjournment of the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

As the hour for adjournment drew near, yesterday afternoon, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Mr. Hall having postponed the conclusion of his address to the jury in the Bleakley murder case until to-day, the District-Attorney rose and said that he desired to move the adjournment of the court on account of the death of the Chief-Justice of the United States. He alluded to the great loss of the Bar and the country in the death of Mr. Chase, and moved, as an appropriate mark of respect to his memory, that it be inserted in the minutes that the court had adjourned as a tribute to him.

Mr. Hall seconded the remarks of Mr. Phelps, and said that it was not a lawyer alone who had died, but a great leader. He alluded to the two famous cases in which Mr. Chase was engaged—the United States *vs.* Milligan, and the Indiana legal-tender case—saying that in both cases Mr. Chase sank the politician in his desire to uphold the integrity of the Union. It was his mournful privilege to second the motion of the District-Attorney.

Judge Brady said that the motion was eminently fit and proper, and he should order that the appropriate entry be made in the minutes of the court. The court then adjourned until this morning.

Adjournment of the Superior Court.

On news of the death of Chief-Justice Chase reaching Judge Curtis, in Superior Court, Special Term, yesterday, he immediately ordered an adjournment of the court, and the entry of the usual order in its records. It is expected the other courts and the members of the Bar will, at an early day, also take suitable action in reference to the decease of the Chief-Justice.

The news of the death of Chief-Justice Chase was not received in the United States courts, yesterday, until near the usual hour for adjournment, and, as there was no certainty of the truth of the rumor, action by the courts was deferred until to-day.

Collision at Sea—Serious Damage Apprehended.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 7.—The schooner Cynett, arrived here from Demerara, reports on the 3d inst., in latitude 38° north, longitude 67° 20' west, at 3 A. M., in a thick fog, raining, and a heavy gale blowing, was run into by an unknown barkentine, which struck the schooner under the port bow, starting the stern, carrying away the bowsprit and foretopmast, and staving in a plank at the water's edge, causing the vessel to leak badly. The barkentine lost her foreyard, mizzentopmast stanchions, and received other damage. There was great confusion on board the vessels, and cries of "we are foundering" were heard from the barkentine. Both vessels separated in the fog, and the schooner proceeded in a disabled condition to this port.

Arrest of a Professional Burglar.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—Detectives Watts and Donovan arrested, this evening, a professional burglar who had in his possession a large quantity of gold pencils, pens, sleeve-buttons, studs, &c., some of which are inlaid with pearl. He had also several packages of mutilated currency. All the property is supposed to have been stolen, and a claimant for some of it is wanted to hold the prisoner.

ALBANY.

The Question of Adjournment—The Local Option Bill Passed—Commissioners of Emigration Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, May 7.—The Legislature is now very seriously considering what day to fix for the final adjournment, but no agreement has been arrived at yet, while resolutions are almost daily offered as feelers. Roche offered one to-day that the adjournment be on the 20th inst., and Batcheller that it be on the 15th, but objections were made to each which threw them out. The Senate, meanwhile, is trying to finish up its business, but by its action this morning on Madden's proposition that it meet at 10 every day, agreement on the way of doing it seems equally difficult to arrive at. Bowen and Benedict opposed the motion, the latter stating that he could not remain here after next week under any circumstances. Madden urged that all the more important bills lay dormant on the files, while the unimportant were ground out by the grinding committee; and the resolution seemed, by the tone the debate subsequently took, to be adopted, when it was loaded with amendments to include Saturday and Monday mornings. This gave rise to more talk, which the executive session cut off. When the doors were reopened, the resolution was tabled. It will probably be called up again to-morrow.

THE SUPPLEMENTAL BILLS.

The Supplemental bills were read the third time this morning. In the Police bill Mr. D. P. Wood, by unanimous consent, made an amendment to the second section by adding the words "subject to the revision of the Board of Apportionment." The bill was then passed, only Johnson and Tiemann voting against it. When the other bill was announced Mr. O'Brien moved its recommittal, with instructions to add a new section, which should repeal that section of the charter relating to the salaries of the judges. Winslow opposed, and the motion found only five supporters, as follows: Murphy, O'Brien, Robertson, Wagner, and D. P. Wood. Mr. Wood endeavored to have the section stricken out which prescribes the manner in which vacancies in the Board of Aldermen shall be filled, but without success, and the bill passed, Johnson and O'Brien voting in the negative.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION, &C.

At the executive session to-day the following Commissioners of Emigration were confirmed: Henry A. Hurlburt and George Starr, for six years; Daniel Mauzer and George W. Quintard, for four years; and George W. Forrest and Edward Stephenson, for two years.

The nomination of James M. Smith, of Buffalo, as Judge of the Superior Court of Buffalo, vice Isaac A. Verplank, deceased, was also confirmed.

LOCAL OPTION.

The Local Option Prohibition bill came down from the Senate this morning for concurrence in the amendments made to it there. The feeling it developed in the House was so strong as to excite the suspicion that it had been put through before for the Senate to kill. When the bill was announced by the clerk, Baltz, the representative of the German lager-beer interests, moved to non-concur in the amendments, and was preparing to make another of his speeches predicting the ruin of the Republican Party if the bill passed, when Mr. Lincoln, on a hint from the Chair, moved that the amendments be concurred in, and on this called for the previous question. Another motion was made by Burns to lay the whole motion on the table, which was lost on a yea and nay vote. After some little filibustering the direct vote was taken on the amendments, and the bill had as narrow an escape as it could very well have. The roll was called and recalled, but the requisite sixty-five votes could not be obtained. Member after member explained his vote. Jacob Worth, another lager-beer man, representing a large German district in Williamsburg, made a violent attack on the bill, at the conclusion of which some insane individual in the gallery violently applauded, which caused the Speaker to order the gallery to be cleared. The individual in question immediately ran out. Mr. Clarke gave as his reason for a negative vote, that the temperance cause never made more progress than when it had no legislation at the back of it; other members spoke favorably of the bill, but still the affirmative votes could not be found; while the opponents of the bill, knowing the predilections of the Clerk, gathered in a small knot about his desk and watched the tally-list with the sharpest vigilance. The "smoking-out" of members who wanted to dodge the vote was carried on amid much laughter, still the number of affirmatives stuck obstinately at sixty-four. Calls were made for the announcement of the result. Mr. Lincoln moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be ordered to bring in all members then in the Capitol. It was decided out of order, and there seemed no hope for the bill, when, at the last moment, Smith Weed entered the chamber and voted in the affirmative, thereby creating a strong sensation. This gave the last vote necessary, and the result was at once announced—65 to 44. Mr. Lincoln, to clinch the matter, subsequently moved a reconsideration, which was voted down. The bill now goes to the Governor. Four Democrats—Weed, Stewart, Couchman, and Vandemark—voted for it. Several Republicans voted against it, and there is great division of opinion in the party as to the advisability of the measure.

THE SUPPLY BILL.

When the Supply bill came for third reading this morning there was an evident inclination to rush in more amendments, if the thing could be done; but the majority of the members were firm against it, and the attempt failed. Mr. Vedder tried to get the office of Boiler Inspector restored, the boiler man having been round the House lately, in great distress, begging for a continuance of his official life; but the motion was voted down—46 to 63. Smith Weed moved to strike out an appropriation for certain old condensed insurance reports; and to this Mr. Rose moved an amendment to strike out all amendments giving extra compensation, or making appropriations for extra services. The previous question was fixed on this, and thus prevented a division of the question, as some members called for. Had not this been done, it is more than probable that all extra compensations would have been stricken out; but the extra services amendments the House was inclined to spare, and both had to go together. The motion was voted down, and the bill passed by a vote of 95 to 12. The Democrats voted for the bill, Mr. Beebe stating that he sincerely desired to help it forward, that the work of the session might be brought to a close. Mr. Fort seemed much pleased with the handsome vote given. It might, indeed, have been looked for, as nearly every member who voted in the affirmative, Democrats and Republicans alike, have each their little amendments in the bill.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.

Speaker Cornell has appointed the committee on the part of the House, under Mr. Prince's resolution relating to internal navigation. The committee consists of nine members, as follows: Messrs. Prince, Husted, Allberger, Pierson, Fort, Batcheller, Opdyke, Weed, and C. G. Cornell. This is so excellent a committee for the purpose that it would be difficult to select a better. All the sections of the State which are directly interested in the questions at issue, are represented on it by the best representatives they have in the Assembly. The majority of the committee would seem to be in favor of the Champlain Canal route. Mr. Batcheller and Mr. Weed are strong advocates of it, while so far as may be inferred from their location and their opinions hitherto expressed, Messrs. Prince, Husted, Pierson, Opdyke, and Cornell favor it, on the ground that the City of New-York will receive her Western cereal crop more speedily and more cheaply through that than any other route. Mr. Fort represents the claims of the Oswego Canal route, and Mr. Alberger the Erie. The objection to the northern route is that a part of it passes through Canadian territory, and that in case of war with England it would be closed. To this it is replied that the probability of such a war is an exceedingly remote contingency, while the erection of Canada into an independent confederacy is an impending fact. Everything tending to increase the mutual dependence of the United States and the Dominion on each other brings this inevitable event the nearer, and in proportion as the commercial interests of the two countries are bound together the way to their political unity is rendered smoother and surer.

CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

More amendments to the charter have been drawn up during the day, by the same person who drew up the supplemental bills. When these come down to the House to-morrow, they will go to the Committee on Cities, and the new amendments, whatever they are, will probably be inserted in the bill then. What they relate to, or their number, is not known yet, except to the select few who are more or less interested in them; but we shall probably hear all about them to-morrow.

NEWSPAPER CLAIMS.

The newspaper claimants are here in full force again, but in a very dissatisfied state of mind. They don't like the bill reported from Mr. Prince's Committee at all. It is not the one they wanted and are trying to get. They are making efforts to get it amended, when it shall come up in committee, to such shape as will meet their wishes, but it seems rather a forlorn hope. Applications have been made by them to the Senate Committee on Cities, with the expectation that something will be done for them there, and altogether their prospects of getting money out of the City through the Legislature are very cloudy, for even if the present Assembly bill should pass, only a few claims, and those of the better character, could be presented under it.

THE CASE OF ENGLISH.

The Committee on Grievances will look over the evidence taken in the case of Stephen English to-morrow, and take action in reference to making up their report. The report, which will not be ready this week, is not likely to contain anything beyond that which is already well known in regard to the case.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

There is no material change in the strike of the mill operatives at Providence.

Major Powell's expedition to Southern Utah and Arizona has arrived at Salt Lake.

Providence printing cloths are steady at 6⅞c. to 7c. for best 64s. Business limited to small stock.

Secretary Belknap spent the day on Tuesday in Peoria, Ill., and left in the evening for Keokuk, Iowa.

The remains of Bishop McIlvaine passed through Cleveland, last evening, en route for Cincinnati.

Among the passengers by the Havana steam-ship City of Merida, at this port yesterday, was Signor Tamberlik.

Charles Mortimer, the condemned murderer at Sacramento, is again feigning insanity. He has made four attempts at suicide.

George T. Mason went down the river at Providence, in a small sail-boat, on Saturday, for a sail, and has not since been heard from.

A fire at Tanneries, near Montreal, on Tuesday, destroyed the greater portion of the village. About 100 families are rendered homeless.

The Masons, firemen, and religious societies took part in the laying of the corner-stone of the new court-house in New-Orleans yesterday.

Patrick Sullivan, of Worcester, was killed in the freight-yard of the Boston and Albany Railroad, yesterday afternoon, by a backing gravel-train.

The entire business portion of Paris, Tenn., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday. The loss is estimated at $100,000, with little insurance.

Mr. Sumner is very much improved in health, and he is encouraged to expect complete restoration by the time Congress meets next Winter.

At a meeting of citizens of Salt Lake City, Tuesday night, a committee was appointed to meet the remains of Gen. Canby at Ogden and escort them to the East.

Col. John W. Foster, Minister to Mexico, left Evansville, Ind., last evening, for his official post, accompanied by his family. He goes via New-Orleans.

The brig Agnes Barton, which sailed Tuesday afternoon, from Baltimore, with coal, for Port de France, Martinique, went ashore on Thomas Point, where she still remains.

Mrs. E. M. Alden was fatally burned by her clothes taking fire in her room, at Chicopee, yesterday forenoon. When found she was too far gone to tell how the fire originated.

The weekly report of the Health Officer of the District of Columbia shows that the number of new cases of small-pox last week was forty-one; removed to the hospital, fourteen; deaths, fourteen.

Only three of the crew of the ship Tennyson, which foundered at sea on the 22d of February, were saved, including Wm. Noyes, the second mate. They floated for eight days on a piece of the wreck.

The President, in consequence of the extent of his Western tour, will limit his stay in Connecticut to the time necessary to attend the reunion of the Army of the Potomac, in New-Haven, next week.

The San Francisco Supreme Court has affirmed the judgment in the case of John Devine, the murderer of August Kamp, who is to be hanged to-morrow, unless the Governor interferes.

The balances in the Treasury yesterday were: Currency, $4,633,764; special deposit of legal tenders, $26,635,000; coin, $75,118,309, including, in coin certificates, $26,172,000. The legal tenders outstanding are $357,153,767.

Theodore G. Dart, of Hartford, Conn., while fishing at Shuttle Meadow Lake yesterday, was killed by a careless shot from some one in the vicinity. A previous shot had struck very near to one of his companions.

The schooners Lady Dufferin and C. A. King, for Chicago; Mary B. Hale, for Mackinac, and Alice Richards, for Green Bay, sailed from Collingwood, Canada, yesterday morning, being the first outgoing vessels this season.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, May 8.—1 A. M.—The pressure has decreased, with north-easterly winds, lower temperature, cloudy weather, and rain in the Middle States and lower-lake region; cold and increasingly cloudy weather and south-easterly winds in New-England and Canada; generally clearing weather, south-westerly and south-easterly winds and increasing pressure in the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee; north-easterly and south-easterly winds, cloudy weather and rain, with falling barometer on the upper lakes, and thence to the Ohio Valley, with clearing weather, northerly and north-westerly winds in the Lower Missouri Valley and north-westward; north-easterly winds, cloudy weather, and rain in the extreme North-west.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle States and lower lakes falling barometer, fresh north-easterly to south-easterly winds, cloudy and rainy weather, possibly clearing in Virginia this evening. For New-England and Canada easterly and south-easterly winds, falling barometer, cloudy weather and rain; for the Gulf and South Atlantic States and Tennessee south-westerly winds, partly cloudy and clearing weather and rising barometer, with higher temperature; for the upper lakes and the Ohio Valley north-easterly and northerly winds, threatening weather and rain; for the North-west, and thence to Kansas and Missouri, occasional rain, partly cloudy, clearing, and colder weather.

Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Milwaukee, Chicago, Grand Haven, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Rochester, and Oswego.

Reports are missing from stations west of the Missouri River.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Banquet to the Vienna Exhibition Officers—Sad Condition of the American Department.

VIENNA, May 7.—The Minister of Commerce gave an entertainment last evening to the officials of the exhibition. Among the toasts given on the occasion was one by Bayard Taylor to "The Industry of Austria."

A grand military review in honor of the Prince of Wales took place here to-day.

LONDON, May 7.—The Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* in a letter to that journal, ridicules the American department of the exhibition, and gives the following as a correct list of the articles to be seen in the section assigned to the United States:

Two cases of Colt's firearms, three binnacles, one stuffed eagle, two salt cellars, a dentist's chair, and six bottles of water taken from the Mississippi River.

The explanation of this meagre display is found to the former mismanagement of the American section, and it is confidently hoped now that the new commissioners and exhibitors have gone actively to work to repair the evil effects, that the goods from America will be speedily unpacked, and the exhibitions from that country will come up to the standard expected.

Frightful Railroad Accident in Hungary—Twenty-One Killed and Forty Wounded.

VIENNA, May 7.—A dispatch from Pesth brings intelligence of a shocking railway accident near that city. Twenty-one persons are reported to have been killed outright and forty injured, some of whom are not expected to recover from their wounds. Six of the carriages attached to the train were completely demolished.

The Carlists in a Bad Way—Don Alfonso Surrounded.

BAYONNE, May 7.—The Carlists lost fifty killed and twenty prisoners in their attack, a few days since, on the town of Vera, in Navarre.

It is reported that the Commissary-General of the Carlist forces has absconded, taking with him all the cash on hand.

MADRID, May 7.—The band of Carlists commanded by Don Alfonso, is surrounded by the Republicans near Igualada, a town thirty-three miles north-west of Barcelona, and it is thought will, together with their leader, be compelled to surrender to the national forces.

LISBON, May 7.—Señors Figuerola and Sardoal, together with many Radical, Conservative, and Monarchical Spanish politicians, have arrived in this city from Spain.

The Brussels Nord on the Khivan War—The Dutch War in Sumatra.

BRUSSELS, May 7.—The *Nord*, the Russian journal published in this city, in its issue this afternoon denies that the Khan of Khiva has offered unconditional submission to the Russian demands.

The *Nord* says it is true that the Khan released the prisoners held in captivity, but at the same time he demanded the immediate withdrawal of the Russian expedition against Khiva, with other conditions, which could not be accepted by the Czar.

THE HAGUE, May 7.—The Government of Holland has asked the Chamber of Deputies for an appropriation of 5,500,000 florins for the expenses of the Acheen war.

The Colombian Minister in London—Sir Bartle Frere—Policemen's Strike.

LONDON, May 7.—The Queen yesterday gave audience at Buckingham Palace to Don Justo Arosemena, the Colombian Minister to Great Britain.

A dispatch from Bombay says Sir Bartle Frere will return to England immediately.

A strike of the policemen in Dublin is imminent.

The Condition of the Pope.

LONDON, May 7.—A dispatch from Rome says the condition of the Pope is precarious.

Race for the Tradesmen's Plate at Chester, England, Won by Field Marshal.

LONDON, May 7.—The annual race for the Tradesmen's Plate took place at Chester to-day, and was won by Field Marshal, Laburnum was second and Inveresk third. The betting just before the start was 15 to 1 against Field Marshal, 7 to 2 against Laburnum, and 7 to 2 against Inveresk.

The following is a summary of the race:

The Tradesmen's Plate of 200 sovereigns in specie, added to a handicap sweepstakes of twenty-five sovereigns, fifteen forfeit; the second horse to receive fifty sovereigns from the stakes, and the winner to pay fifty sovereigns toward expenses of the course—new cup course, nearly two miles and a quarter, (109 subscribers, fifty-one of whom pay five sovereigns each:)

Mr. Bowe's b. h. Field Marshal, by Rataplan, out of Go-ahead, 5 years old.......... 1
Baron Rothschild's b. c. Laburnum, by King Tom, out of Blooming Heather, 4 years old.. 2
Mr. W. Nicholl's br. c. Inveresk, by Lambton, dam by Arthur Wellesley, out of Polly, (Melandra's dam,) by Ratan, 4 years old...... 3

The Portuguese Cable.

LISBON, May 7.—It is expected that telegraphic communication by cable between Portugal and Madeira will be opened in July.

An Imperialist Victory at the City of Talifoo, China.

LONDON, May 8—3 A. M.—A dispatch from Shanghai announces the capture by the Imperialists of the City of Talifoo.

Remains of the Late Minister to Russia.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A telegram received at the Department of State to-day from St. Petersburg stated that a dispatch had been sent to Mrs. Orr, at Anderson, S. C., saying that the body of her husband, Minister Orr, would be sent home.

The Wreck of the Atlantic Blown Up—Fourteen More Bodies Recovered.

HALIFAX, May 7.—The steam-ship Atlantic has been completely blown up, and nothing is to be seen above water. Fourteen bodies were recovered on Sunday and Monday. Very few valuables were found. The blowing up of the steamer is condemned as injudicious. The New-York Wrecking Company, it is said, will be heavy losers.

The Pacific Railroad Question in the Dominion Parliament.

OTTAWA, Ontario, May 7.—The most exciting debate of the session took place last night with reference to the action of the Committee on the Pacific Railroad investigation. After a long debate a division took place, at an early hour this morning, when the Government were sustained by a majority of thirty-one. The proposal of the committee was that the adjournment should take place until the return of Sir Hugh Allan, Sir George Cartier, and Mr. Abbott from England, a motion to this effect being carried by the majority above stated.

Murder by an Officer of the Army.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—A letter dated Orangeburg, S. C., the 3d inst., says:

"Last evening a discharged soldier from the command of Capt. Gallagher, stationed at this place, while under the influence of liquor, met Capt. Gallagher on the street, slapped him on the back in a familiar manner, and asked him to take a drink. The Captain refused, and was expressing indignation at the soldier's familiarity, when the latter slapped him in the face. Capt. Gallagher went immediately to his quarters, and, arming himself with a pistol, went in search of his assailant. He soon found the soldier and shot him at sight, killing him instantly. Capt. Gallagher was promptly arrested, and is now lodged in jail."

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

The Meeting in St. Louis—A Complaint from Army Surgeons.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—The business of the Medical Convention for the remainder of the afternoon session yesterday was by sections. The surgical section was presided over by Dr. Lankford, of St. Louis. The materia medica and chemical section made a fine display in medical preparations, manufactured goods, and apparatus. The practice of medicine and obstetrics section was presided over by Dr. O'Donald, of Baltimore, who discussed matters pertaining to the various diseases. Last night the association was entertained at a musical soirée at Mercantile Library Hall, which was decorated with living plants and festooned with flowers and evergreens. Nearly 1,000 ladies and gentlemen were present, and after listening to a musical programme of unusual excellence, they were served with a collation. Many of the most prominent citizens were present to welcome the strangers.

The association met again this morning, President Logan in the chair.

Dr. Brady extended an invitation to the association to hold its next session in Detroit. Referred to the proper committee.

Dr. Doward, of Maryland, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, presented quite a lengthy report, recommending various changes in the organization, &c., and providing for a more rigid examination of the papers offered for action by the association, and increasing the number of the Committee on Ethics, and changing somewhat the functions and powers of the committee.

After a long discussion and the rejection of several amendments, the report was adopted.

A communication was read from Dr. Gross, of Philadelphia, urging the convention to adopt the amendment to the constitution offered by him last year, whereby the association would become a more scientific and less declamatory body.

Dr. Woodward, of Washington, presented a letter from several surgeons and assistant surgeons of the United States Army, setting forth that the medical staff of the army has not been placed on an equal footing with the other staff corps of the army, as regards rank; that they are not equal in this respect to the medical staff of the navy, and asking the American Medical Association to take such action as will, in their judgment, result in placing their professional brethren in the army on an equal footing with those in the navy, as well as with the officers of the other staff corps of the army, and also throw open once more the door for the admission of young physicians of the country to the ranks of the army medical staff. Dr. Woodward stated that this project was heartily approved by the Surgeon-General of the army and all the medical officers in Washington, and he hoped the association would in some way lend their influence to bring about the result desired. Dr. Keller, of Louisville, submitted a series of resolutions, presenting the case in brief terms, and recommending the appointment of a committee of five to memorialize Congress in behalf of their medical brothers of the army, which was adopted unanimously.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A Leading Boston Clergyman's Opinion of Gen. Butler.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—The following card appears in the *Courier-Journal* this morning from Rev. James Freeman Clarke, of Boston, Mass.:

"A little paragraph has been going the rounds saying I have proposed Gen. B. F. Butler as Governor of Massachusetts. I have only referred to him once, and that was in a sermon preached in Boston on Fast Day, on 'The Humiliation of Massachusetts,' in which I spoke of the disgrace which had come upon Massachusetts from her treatment of Charles Sumner, the connection of her members of Congress with the Credit Mobilier scandal, and their complicity with the salary grab. I then added that it was understood that a member from Massachusetts, who headed the foray on the Treasury, had announced his intention of being the next Governor of Massachusetts. If he succeeded in this, I said, I hoped he would not omit the word *humiliation* in his proclamation, for certainly Massachusetts would never be more humiliated than by such an event. If Gen. Butler and his friends regard this as a nomination, they are welcome to it."

Boston Episcopal Convention—The Contest for the Bishopric between Rev. Drs. Potter and Dix, of New-York.

BOSTON, Mass., May 7.—In relation to the approaching Episcopal Convention to elect a Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts, the *Advertiser* says: "There is reason to believe the votes which were divided among several candidates in the early ballotings of the last convention will be largely concentrated upon Rev. Henry C. Potter, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, New-York. Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Boston, who has until recently been a leading candidate, having caused it to be understood that he declines. Rev. Dr. Haight having declined the election, much of the support given to him will be accorded to Dr. Morgan L. Dix, of New-York, and the contest is likely to be between Dr. Potter and Dr. Dix."

A Verdict Against Rev. Kenneth Campbell.

BOSTON, May 7.—The trial of Rev. Kenneth Campbell before the Norfolk County Superior Court, on the complaint of Miss Howell, charging him with being the father of her illegitimate child, has resulted in a verdict of guilty.

The body of Mrs. Cushman, a highly-respected lady of Cambridge, was found in the Charles River to-day. She disappeared several days ago.

Coroner's Office—The Hassig Murder—Death of Bernard Nill.

Coroner Herrman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Frederick Hassig, the German shoemaker, of No. 343 Third-street, who was stabbed on the 28th of April by Peter Ritter, one of his workmen. Ritter, a prepossessing young man, was present, in custody of Capt. Murphy, of the Eleventh Precinct. Margaret Hassig, wife of the deceased, testified that Hassig came home drunk and caught her by the throat and struck her. Ritter, who was sober, and who was working at his bench, said to her, "For God's sake, call a policeman, and advancing toward Hassig said, "Boss, let your wife alone." Hassig then struck Ritter in the face, and Ritter returned the blow. A struggle followed, during which Ritter said, "If you do not let me alone I will stab you." The quarrel continued, and Ritter stabbed Hassig. The prisoner, on being examined, gave similar testimony, and stated that Hassig threatened to stab him. The jury found a verdict against Ritter, and he was committed to the Tombs.

Coroner Herrman was notified yesterday that Bernard Nill, of No. 240 Rivington-street, who was stabbed on Sunday night last by Joseph Martin, was desirous of making an ante-mortem statement. On calling at Nill's residence, the Coroner found that he was delirious, and unable to make any statement. From the statements of other parties, it would appear that Martin, who was drunk, and who had quarreled with a stranger man, rushed up the street and stabbed Nill in the back, without having received the slightest provocation. Shortly after Coroner Herrman's visit Nill died. Martin is under arrest.

Adolph Marstaat, twenty-seven years old, of No. 141 East One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, died yesterday from lockjaw, arising from a nail penetrating his foot a week ago.

Richard Myers, of Sixty-eighth-street, near Eighth-avenue, had both his legs crushed by falling under a cart he was driving yesterday. Amputation was performed in the Ninety-ninth-street Hospital, and Myers died in a few minutes after.

The body of an unknown boy, about ten years old, was found drowned at Pier No. 29 North River yesterday.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade.

A meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade was held yesterday. It was resolved to send a delegate to the Western Producers' Association now in session at the Astor House, an invitation having been extended by that body. A nominating committee was appointed to present a suitable ticket for officers for the ensuing year. The secretary was directed to obtain a copy of "Gardner's Warehouse bill" from Albany, in order that the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade may take some action concerning it. Resolutions commendatory of the course of Capt. Duncan and his action in connection with the new Shipping law, were adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The Sharkey Murder Case—The Missing Witness Found.

Harry Cline, the principal witness for the prosecution in the case of Wm. J. Sharkey, at present in the Tombs, charged with the murder of Robert J. Dunn, was arrested on Tuesday evening by Capt. Charles McDonnell, of the Thirty-first Precinct, and is now locked up. Cline disappeared from the City several weeks ago, and it was on account of his absence that District-Attorney Phelps was unable to arraign Sharkey for trial. Cline, since he left the City, has been sojourning chiefly in Canada, but several days ago returned and took lodgings in Brooklyn, while awaiting the sailing of a steamer for California, in which he was to take passage to the Pacific coast. Capt. McDonnell received information of his return, and having obtained from the District-Attorney the necessary papers for his arrest, instituted a search for the missing witness. He succeeded on Tuesday in tracing him to his hiding place, in Brooklyn, and there arrested him. Yesterday he was arraigned before the District-Attorney and committed to the House of Detention for witnesses, to remain there until the trial of Sharkey is concluded.

THE BLEAKLEY TRIAL.

The Prisoner Testifies in His Own Defense—Rebuttal Evidence.

The trial of Robert P. Bleakley for the murder of "Maud Merrill," his niece, was resumed, yesterday morning, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Brady. The prisoner himself was called to the stand to testify in his own behalf. He gave his testimony in a rambling, disconnected manner, constantly wandering away from the questions of his counsel.

He said he was thirty-six years old, as near as he could recollect. His father died when he was very young, but he would rather not say where. He remembered being in California, and received an accidental injury to his head there. He was going from a fair, and fell forty feet down an embankment, the scar from the wound leaving a mark over his right eye. His counsel endeavored to get from him an account of an accident he received while working in the Navy-yard at Mare Island, but nothing very definite could be got from the prisoner concerning it, and he wandered off into an account of having been arrested for drunkenness, and locked up in a wooden jail, to which he set fire to effect his escape, and came near burning to death in consequence. He accused his sister in Ireland of being the cause of all his troubles.

On cross-examination by Mr. Phelps, he said that he started from his boarding-house in Brooklyn on the day of the murder, to go to Neilson-place to see his niece. His other niece, Lottie, went with him to Fulton Ferry, he thought, and then went back. He said something to her which he would rather not repeat. It was about 3 o'clock, he thought, when he arrived at Neilson-place. He went up to the room of his niece, and found her lying on the bed. He said, "Good morning, Polly," and she answered, "I didn't expect to see you; why didn't Lottie come with you?" He told her that she didn't want to come. She then began to abuse him, and they had words between them, and afterward, when she got up and went to the glass to fix her hair, the quarrel was continued, and he shot her when she was standing near the stove. He had a rush of blood to the head, and didn't remember how many times he fired. He then went down-stairs, meeting a woman whom he didn't know, and walked out into the street. He went over to Brooklyn and had something to drink. He had not been drinking before on that day, as far as he remembered, but he had been drinking all the week. He went back to his boarding-house in Brooklyn, stayed only a little while, went out to a barber-shop, and then to an oyster saloon and had something to drink. He then came over to New-York by a Fulton Ferry boat, and walked about the streets. At about daylight he bought a copy of a morning paper, saw the heading of the account of the shooting, and went back to Brooklyn and gave himself up at a station-house, the location of which he did not remember. After describing his being taken to the Brooklyn Police Head-quarters, and then to the Fifteenth Police Precinct Station-house in this City by Capt. Byrnes, the prisoner asked to be shown the revolver with which the shooting had been done. He examined it and said it was the only pistol he had ever had; he had last loaded it at San Vallejo, Cal., and he always kept one chamber empty to prevent accident. Being questioned at length as to the history of his life, the prisoner could not remember how old he was. He was born in Ireland, and went to sea as an apprentice when very young. He sailed to Turkey, and was taken sick at Constantinople, where he remained in the hospital for about three months. Thence he shipped to Falmouth, England, where he was again sick, as he was also in London, whither he went after stopping at Dublin and Cork. The prisoner next gave a very connected account of his travels, describing his visits to Cork, thence to Wales, and his voyage across the Atlantic to Philadelphia, detailing the names of the men for whom he worked, the length of time he stayed with them, &c. He also testified to having visited Chicago, San Francisco, Norfolk, Va., and this City. When re-examined by his counsel, who asked him to tell what it was that he had said to Lottie, which he had preferred not to tell Mr. Phelps, for fear of prejudicing his case. After a long and rambling explanation, it appeared that he had only asked her if she had gone to the Debevoise-street Catholic Church on the previous Sunday. Bleakley then began a speech to the Judge, jury, lawyers, and spectators. He forgave everybody, he said, even his own lawyer, at which there was a laugh, and before taking his seat, insisted on shaking hands with Judge Brady.

George Mitchell, who worked in the Brooklyn Navy-yard with the prisoner; William McNeil, who boarded in the same house with him, and John Irving, also a fellow-workman, were each called to testify as to the prisoner's conduct. The result of their testimony was that he was very morose and irritable when drunk, but that he did not speak of his family troubles when sober.

After recess, Dr. Thaddeus M. B. Cross was called by the prosecution in rebuttal. Witness had made insanity and nervous diseases a special study. He described melancholia and its symptoms. The District-Attorney caused the statements of the prisoner on the stand to be read to the witness, and asked him what he thought the mental condition of the prisoner was, according to his own showing. The witness answered that he thought the prisoner perfectly sane. The long hypothetical question submitted to the other physicians by the defense was then submitted to the witness by the District-Attorney. He said that the question was too indefinite in character to base an opinion on. The witness visited the prisoner three times, and made a physical examination of him, on the 7th and 24th of March and the 5th of May. He detailed the conversations he had with Bleakley, and the results of his examination. He found nothing to indicate insanity in the slightest degree.

Dr. William A. Hammond was next called in rebuttal. He also deposed as to having made an examination of the prisoner at the request of the District-Attorney, and declared that he thought him sane. The hypothetical question of the defense was called to the witness' attention, and he could only find one thing in it which might lead him to suppose that the prisoner might be insane, and that was the statement that his father had died insane. The doctor was asked by counsel for defense whether the law providing that insane persons shall not be punished met his approval, but the question was excluded and the defense excepted.

Dr. Meredith Clymer did not think the prisoner insane, and there was nothing in the hypothesis to show it. There was nothing in it directly inconsistent with insanity, because many insane persons have the appearance of sanity.

This closed the evidence, and Mr. Hall began his address in behalf of the prisoner, with the intimation that his summing up would be long. In the course of his opening he said he would give all the wealth which some men say he had, and all that he ever expects to get, if poor Rogers had not been hung. If the jury hung the poor wretch on trial, and a post-mortem examination should reveal a diseased brain, he hoped they would not suffer as he had. He had never ceased to regret the part his official oath obliged him to play in the case of the boy Rogers, convicted when he was District-Attorney. At the time of the adjournment for the day the counsel had just commenced a review of the testimony of Mary Weaver, the inmate of the house in which the murdered girl lived.

Business in the Court of General Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Judge Sutherland, an extra panel of petit jurors was called and sworn in.

Emma P. Thompson, of No. 7 Lafayette-place, forewoman in the store of Wilson & Greig, No. 771 Broadway, indicted for the larceny of a cashmere cloak valued at $50, the property of her employers, was brought up to plead. On the apartment of the prisoner being searched, a quantity of silks, laces, and embroideries, valued at $1,000, was discovered, which she admitted she had stolen from Wilson & Greig. Counsel for the prisoner pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and submitted a medical certificate showing that the woman was in an advanced stage of consumption. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Charles Lake and John Wilson, colored, indicted for the larceny of a trunk containing clothing and money valued at $57, the property of Julia Walker, were brought up to plead. Lake pleaded guilty, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months. Wilson was discharged on his own recognizance on condition that he immediately enlist in the navy.

Henry Stein was placed on trial, charged with grand larceny and receiving stolen goods. It appeared from the evidence that a quantity of Japanese fabrics were shipped on the 26th March by Butterfield & Co., No. 478 Broome-street, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, consigned to Hodges & Co., Baltimore. It was subsequently discovered that the freight-car had been broken open in transit and a portion of the goods stolen. On the 27th of March, Officer Hargrove, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested the prisoner, who had in his possession six of the pieces of cloth stolen.

The case occupied a portion of Tuesday afternoon and the entire of yesterday in trial. The prisoner was found guilty of the second count in the indictment—receiving stolen goods, knowing them to be stolen—and remanded for sentence.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—May 7.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Canton........s3.103	100 Erie Railroad........ 64¾
100 Quicksilver........ 40½	100 do........s3. 64¾
100 Western Union........ 87½	200 do........ 65
1000 do........ 87½	100 Panama........ 113¾
500 do........b3. 87¾	100 do........ 113¾
200 do........ 87¾	170 do........ 113¾
400 do........ 87¾	800 Union Pacific........ 32¾
100 do........c. 87¾	900 do........ 32¾
200 do........ 87¾	200 do........c. 32¾
100 do........b3. 88	700 do........ 32¾
100 do........c. 87¾	200 do........b3. 32¾
100 do........c. 87½	500 do........c. 32¾
100 do........ 87¼	1100 do........ 32¾
800 do........ 87¾	600 do........ 32¾
800 do........ 87¾	400 do........ 32¾
600 do........ 87¾	100 do........s3. 32¾
100 Pacific Mail........ 53	100 do........c. 32¾
100 do........ 53¾	100 Rock Island........c. 110¾
200 do........ 53¼	100 do........ 110¾
300 do........ 53¾	100 do........ 110¾
100 do........ 53	200 do........ 110¾
100 do........ 53¾	100 do........s3. 110¾
400 do........ 53¾	300 do........ 110¾
500 do........ 53¾	500 do........ 111
500 do........ 53¾	100 do........ 111
500 do........ 53¾	400 do........ 111¾
200 do........ 53¾	200 do........ 111¾
500 do........ 53¾	300 do........ 111¾
400 do........ 53¾	300 do........ 111¾
100 do........ 53¾	900 do........ 111¾
100 do........ 53¾	30 do........ 111¾
300 do........c. 53¾	100 do........ 110¾
700 do........ 53¾	400 do........ 110¾
200 do........ 53¾	200 do........ 110¾
100 do........ 53¾	800 do........ 110¾
400 do........ 53¾	400 do........ 110¾
100 Cons. Coal........c. 56½	100 St. Paul........b30. 58
600 N. Y. C. & H........ 101¾	100 do........ 57¾
500 do........ 102	600 do........ 57¾
100 do........b3. 102½	100 do........c. 57¾
300 do........s3. 102	100 do........ 58
200 do........c. 102	100 do........ 58¾
200 do........ 102½	300 Boston H. & Erie. 3¾
800 do........c. 102	300 Tol. & Wab........ 70
800 do........ 101¾	100 do........ 69¾
200 do........s3. 101¾	100 do........ 69¾
200 do........s3. 101¾	200 do........ 69¾
100 do........ 101¾	100 do........ 69¾
40 Adams' Express........ 95½	40 Pittsburg........ 88¾
200 Lake Shore........ 92¾	300 Ohio & Miss........c. 43¾
400 do........c. 92¾	400 do........ 43¾
200 do........ 92¾	100 do........s3. 43¾
1000 do........ 92¾	300 do........ 43¾
1100 do........ 93	100 do........ 43¾
300 do........c. 93	100 do........ 43¾
200 do........ 92¾	100 do........ 43¾
600 do........ 92¾	100 C., C. & I. C........ 35¾
100 do........s3. 92¾	200 do........c. 35¾
200 do........c. 92¾	100 do........ 35¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'65n.118¾	$15,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.c.120
20,000 do........s3.118¾	15,000 U.S.5s 10-40C.,c.113¾
20,000 U. S. 6s, C........115¾	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$15,000 Missouri 6s.... 93¾	30 B'k of Commerce. 116¾
5,000 do.... 94	20 Gallatin Nat. B'k. 120
1,000 N. Y. State Bounty L. C.. 105¾	100 Del. & H. Canal.. 114¾
5,000 Alabama 8s, '93 85¾	100 Erie Railway.b.c. 64¾
5,000 B'klyn 6s W.L. 94¾	100 Panama R.....b.c. 113¾
500 N. Y. C. 6s, '83. 90	200 do........ 113¾
6,000 Albany & S 2d. 97	10 Illinois Central R. 118
3,000 Mich. So. 2d.... 97	20 Cleve. & Pitts. G'd. 89
2,000 Pacific 7s Guar. by State of Mo. 98¾	20 do....b.c. b3. 89
10,000 Un. Pacific 1st. 86¾	100 U. Pacific.....b.c. 32¾
5,000 do........ 86¾	200 do........b3. 32¾
2,000 do........ 86¾	300 do........ 32¾
8,000 Un. Pacific 7s Land Grant.c. 73¾	100 do........s3. 32¾
2,000 Cen. P. G. B... 103¾	1000 do........b3. 32¾
8,000 C. & N. W. C.. 89¾	100 do........c. 32¾
3,000 H & St. J. 8s C. 87¾	800 do........ 32¾
10,000 Alton & T. H. 2d Pf..b.c. b3. 88	100 do........ 32¾
6,000 Louis & N.'98C. 93	600 do........ 32¾
1,000 Del. & H. 1st,'84.102¾	100 do........ 32¾
6,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st, St. Louis Div.. 91	400 do........s3. 32¾
3,000 Tol., P. & W. 1st, West'n D. 88	100 do........ 32¾
7,000 Tol. & W. 1st.. 96	400 do........ 32¾
100 Md. Coal.....b.c. 24¾	200 do........c. 32¾
100 Canton........ 102¾	100 do........c. 32¾
300 do........ 102¾	800 do........ 32¾
100 Con. Coal..b.c. b3. 57¾	100 do........ 32¾
300 Western Un..b.c. 87¾	300 do........ 32¾
100 do........c. 87¾	200 do........ 32¾
200 do........ 87¾	500 do........ 32¾
100 do........s3. 87¾	17 N. Jersey Central. 102¾
100 do........ 87¾	500 C. & R. I.....b.c. 111
1700 do........ 87¾	100 do........ 111¾
500 do........c. 87¾	500 do........c. 111¾
100 do........ 87¾	200 do........ 110¾
100 do........ 87¾	100 T. W. & W.....b.c. 69¾
100 do........c. 87¾	300 do........ 70
400 do........ 87¾	100 do........c. 70
500 do........c. 87¾	100 B. H. & E.....b.c. 3¾
200 U. S. Express........ 74	100 D. L. & W........ 101¾
100 do..bet. call. 74¾	25 do........ 102
200 Am. Express........ 68	25 Morris & Essex... 92¾
100 Lake Shore........ 92¾	500 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 43¾
400 do..bet. call. 92¾	600 do........ 43¾
100 Pacific Mail........ 53¾	100 do........b3. 43¾
500 do........ 53¾	100 do........ 44
100 do..bet. call. 53¾	600 do........ 43¾
100 do........ 53¾	1500 do........ 44
100 do........b3. 53¾	200 do........b3. 44
100 do........c. 53¾	300 do........ 43¾
800 do........ 53¾	400 M. & St. P...b.c. 58¾
600 do........ 53¾	200 do........ 58¾
200 do........ 53¾	200 do........s3. 58¾
200 N.Y.C. & H.b.c.s3.101¾	200 do........c. 58¾
1100 do........ 102	300 do........ 58¾
300 do........c. 102	300 do........ 58¾
300 do........ 102¾	100 do........c. 58¾
300 do........ 102¾	500 do........ 58¾
100 do........c. 102¾	300 do........c. 58¾
20 do........ 102¾	1300 do........ 58¾
100 do........c. 102	300 do........s3. 58¾
700 do........ 102¾	100 do........c. 58¾
300 do........ 102	300 do........ 58¾
	300 do........c. 58¾
	200 do........ 58¾
	100 M. & S. P., Pf..b3. 73¾
	100 A. & P., Pref.b.c. 23¾
	14 N. Y., N. H. & H. 139
	100 C. C. & I. C...b.c. 35¾
	300 do........ 35¾
	500 do........ 35¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 6s C., '81..121¾	$6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '68.117¾
5,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.117¾	15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.118¼
2,500 U.S. 5-20 C.,'67.c.120¾	500 do........118¾

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12¼ P. M.

1200 Union Pacific.... 32¾	300 Western Union... 87¾
100 do........c. 32¾	100 do........ 87¼
100 Toledo & Wab.b3. 70¼	100 do........c. 87¾
200 St. Paul........b3. 58¼	100 Pacific Mail........ 53¾
100 do........ 58¾	200 Lake Shore....b3. 93
200 do........ 58¾	100 C., C. & I C........ 35¼
200 do........ 58¾	700 do........ 35¾
100 do........ 58¼	1000 do........ 36
800 Ohio & Miss........ 44	700 do........b3. 36
1000 do........s3. 44	100 do........ 36¼
800 do........ 44¼	100 do........s3. 36¼
100 do........ 44¼	200 do........s3. 36
200 do........b3. 44¼	300 do........ 36¼
200 do........s3. 44¼	400 do........ 36
600 do........ 44¼	200 do........ 36¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 81¼	300 Harlem Railroad. 127
10,000 do........ 81¼	50 N. J. Cen. R........ 102¼
5,500 Va. 6s. Con........ 53¼	50 do........ 102½
1,000 Mo. State 6s.... 93¾	100 L. S. & M. So..b.c. 92¾
7,000 do........ 94	200 do........ 92⅝
5,000 Erie 4th........ 99	100 do........c. 92⅝
2,000 Un. P. 7s, L. G. 74½	100 do........b3. 92¾
2,000 do........ 74¾	100 do........b3. 92⅞
3,000 Un. Pac. R. 1st. 86½	200 Un. Pac. R...b.c. 32¼
7,000 do........ 86⅞	100 do........s3. 32¼
1,000 do........ 86¼	500 do........ 32⅜
2,000 Cen. Pa. G. bds.103¾	1200 do........b3. 32⅜
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, Iowa div........ 84½	1300 do........ 32⅜
1,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st. 87¼	300 do........s3. 32⅜
1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 72½	400 do........ 32¼
100 Mar. L. & M..b.c. 13½	100 Chic. & N. West. Pref...b.c. b3. 87⅛
200 Pacific Mail..b.c. 53⅝	300 Chic. & R. I..b.c. 110⅝
1000 do........ 53½	600 do........ 110⅝
200 do........ 53⅜	100 do........ 110⅝
200 do........c. 53⅜	300 do........ 110¼
200 do........b3. 53¼	100 do........ 110⅝
600 do........ 53¼	200 M. & St. P....b.c. 58⅜
100 do........ 53⅜	100 do........s3. 58¼
300 do........ 53½	200 do........ 58¼
200 do........b60. 53¾	500 do........ 58⅜
100 do........c. 53⅜	100 do........ 58¼
100 do........ 53½	200 Cleve. & P. G..b.c. 88¼
100 do........ 53⅝	200 Tol., W. & W.b.c. 70
100 W.Un.Tel..b.c.c. 87½	525 Del., L. & W........ 102
200 do........ 87¼	200 do..bet. call. 102
300 do........ 87⅜	200 Ohio & Miss..b.c. 43⅝
300 do........ 87½	500 do........b3. 44
500 N.Y.C.& H.R..b.c.102	100 H. & St. Jo...b.c. 42
100 do........ 101⅞	100 C., C. & I. C..b.c. 35⅝
600 do........ 102	

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

16000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 103¼	200 Lake Shore R........ 92⅞
100 Canton........ 103⅞	400 do........ 92⅞
100 do........ 104	100 do........b3. 92⅞
100 do........b3. 104¾	600 do........ 92⅞
100 do........s30. 104½	200 do........b2. 92⅞
200 do........s30. 105	200 do........ 92⅞
100 Erie Railroad........ 64½	100 Rock Island R.... 110⅛
100 do........b3. 64⅝	100 do........ 110⅛
800 do........ 64⅝	100 do........ 110⅛
100 do........s3. 64⅝	500 do........ 110⅛
200 do........ 64⅝	100 do........ 110⅛
700 Western Union... 87⅜	100 St. Paul R.....b3. 58⅛
300 do........b3. 87⅜	400 do........ 58⅜
100 do........s3. 87⅜	300 do........ 58⅜
400 do........ 87⅜	100 do........ 58⅜
400 do........ 87⅜	100 do........ 58⅜
400 do........ 87¼	100 do........ 58⅜
1400 do........ 87½	100 do........ 58⅛
300 do........ 87⅜	200 do........ 58⅜
100 do........ 87⅜	400 do........ 58⅜
100 Panama R........ 114	100 Del., Lack. & W.. 102
100 N. J. Central........ 102⅜	100 do........ 102¼
300 Pacific Mail........ 53⅞	100 Ohio & Miss........ 44½
100 do........ 53⅞	1100 do........b3. 44½
2300 do........ 53⅞	900 do........ 44⅜
300 do........ 53⅝	200 do........b3. 44⅜
200 do........ 53½	1200 do........ 44⅜
100 do........s3. 53½	1200 do........b3. 44½
200 do........ 53⅝	500 do........ 44⅜
700 do........ 53¼	1800 do........ 44⅜
600 do........ 53½	800 do........b3. 44⅜
400 do........ 53⅜	900 do........ 44⅜
400 Tol. & Wabash.... 70⅛	200 do........s3. 44⅜
100 do........ 69⅞	1100 do........ 44⅜
700 N. Y. C. & Hud.... 102	200 do........ 44
100 do........s3. 102	100 do........b3. 44
500 do........ 102⅛	700 do........ 43⅞
100 do........ 102	200 Han. & St. Jo..b3. 42
100 do........b3. 102	500 do........ 41⅞
100 do........ 101⅞	100 do........ 41⅞
400 do........ 101⅞	1000 C., C. & I. C........ 35⅞
100 Union Pacific.... 32⅜	100 do........b3. 36
100 do........b3. 32⅜	100 do........ 35⅞
1500 do........ 32¼	100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 47
800 do........s3. 32⅜	

WEDNESDAY, May 7—P. M.

The Gold sales were advanced to 117⅜@117½ ₱ cent. from this morning, on the advice from London that the Bank of England had advanced the rate of Discount to 4½ ₱ cent. per annum. The Exchange market, on the other hand, was weaker on 60 days' Bills, while the Sight rates were partially firmer than yesterday. The former closed 108½@108¾; Short Sight, 109½@109¾ ₱ cent. The cause of the advance of the Bank rates is not explained in the Cables to-day, but some of the private advices are said to foreshadow a further advance to 5 ₱ cent. in a few days. The fall of the French funds, and the political agitation in Paris may have something to do with the action of the Bank in London, and it is not improbable that the long depression in Exchange in New-York has created a certain degree of disappointment in the absence of the usual Spring shipments of Gold from this side. Neither the English nor American Funds were seriously influenced by the advance of interest this morning.

In our own market the price and supply of Money are easy enough to encourage general trade, as well as the Stock Exchange speculation; but the latter, from some unexplained cause, seems slow to take the direction of sustained buoyancy, and after a liberal business at the Boards of the Exchange in particular Stocks, some of them at an advance of 1@1½ ₱ cent., the quotations at 4 o'clock are indifferently sustained on the New-York and Western Roads and are not especially firm on Western Telegraph or Pacific Mail, which engross much attention at present.

The Public Funds of the United States were, if anything, higher than the best prices of yesterday, and the market left off firm. The Sinking Fund bought $500,000 United States 5-20s to-day at 115.49 to 115.90 ₱ cent., out of an offering of $1,351,000. The Treasury will sell $1,500,000 Gold at noon to-morrow. In the Southern State Bonds there was business in Tennessees at 81¼@81½ ₱ cent. In the Pacific Mortgages, 86½@86⅝ ₱ cent. for Unions, and 103¾@104 for Centrals. The old Western Mortgages generally firm.

Closing Quotations—May 7.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States New 5s........	115	115
U. S. 5-20s, May and Nov........	117⅛	117¼
U. S. 5-20s, Jan. and July........	120	120⅛
American Gold........	117⅜	117⅜
Bills on London, 60 days........	108½	108½
N. Y. Central and Hudson........	102	101⅞
Chicago and Rock Island........	110⅞	110¼
Pacific Mail........	53⅞	53⅛
St. Paul Preferred........	73	73⅞
St. Paul Common........	57⅞	58⅛
Ohio and Mississippi........	43⅞	43⅞
Western Union Telegraph........	87⅞	87⅛
Erie........	65	64⅞
Union Pacific........	32⅞	32⅞
Lake Shore........	92⅞	92⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central........	35⅞	35⅛
Toledo and Wabash........	70⅛	69⅞
Harlem........	125	125⅛
North-west........	80	80

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ₱ ct. reg., '81........	118¾	5-20 coup., n. 1, '65........	118⅝
6 ₱ ct. coup., '81........	121⅝	5-20 reg., '67........	118
5-20 reg., '62........	116	5-20 coup., '67........	120¼
5-20 coup., '62........	116	5-20 reg., '68........	118
5-20 reg., '64........	116	5-20 coup., '68........	118⅝
5-20 coup., '64........	116	10-40 reg........	114
5-20 reg., '65........	116	10-40 coup........	115
5-20 coup., '65........	117⅝	5s coup., '81........	115
5-20 reg., n. 1, '65........	118	6s Currency........	115⅝

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, May 7, 1873.

Gold receipts........	$1,834,258 89
Gold payments........	1,643,684 80
Gold balance........	42,568,229 30
Currency receipts........	518,394 13
Currency payments........	422,352 94
Currency balance........	20,165,212 50
Customs........	350,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Treasurer United States........	1,024,000 00

The death of the Chief-Justice of the United States this morning brings to mind his eventful experience in trials in Wall-street in the first years of the War of the Rebellion, 1861-64, while Secretary of the Treasury. Above all other considerations relating to his public life, we can honor his memory for his financial services during the period referred to. His earnestness and persistency made friends for the public credit, where the ordinary appeals to self-interest would have failed, and there was a species of magnetism in his confidence in the result of the war, from the very outset, that gave him hundreds of millions of money, by popular subscription, where tens of millions were esteemed large sums under "sealed proposals." As an auxiliary of the finances of the War, he originated and carried through, even in Wall-street, the very citadel of State banking, the National Banking System, which has become part of the wonderful history made by the War, and with which no section of the country would now willingly part. If not, in all respects, a great Finance Minister, he will be long remembered as an honest and successful one through the most troublous times the Republic has ever known.

Mr. Frederick Rodewald, the President of the London Joint Stock Bank, and one or two representatives of the Frankfort holders of the Mortgages of the Oregon and California Road—the enterprise of Mr. Benjamin Holliday—are now in this country to look after this unproductive, but hitherto Interest-paying, property. They left this City a day or two since for the Pacific Coast for a personal investigation of the Road and its Land Grant. The Mortgages, over ten millions in amount, were all placed abroad several years since at a very low figure before the enterprise was scarcely known even in name on this side. The Interest has thus far been provided by Mr. Holliday and his friends, but question of future payments has now to be gravely considered in connection with the prosecution of the work, and the disposition of its Land Grant.

The report of the Lake Shore Company presented to the Stockholders in Annual Meeting at Cleveland to-day, shows a gross business for the past year as follows, compared with the previous two years:

Gross traffic, 1872........	$17,591,000
Same in 1871........	14,797,000
Same in 1870........	13,457,000

The business of the year was operated at an expense, including taxes, of $11,839,900; the Interest, Leases, and Dividends, $5,559,000—carrying $192,000 to Surplus Account. The Capital at the close of the year, $50,000,000; Funded Debt, $24,971,000. The equipment then consisted of 418 Engines, 248 Passenger-cars, and 9,025 Freight-cars.

The following were the comparative earnings of the Central Pacific Railroad Company:

For the month of April, 1873........	$1,132,920
For the month of April, 1872........	949,598
Increase this year over 1872........	$183,322
Earnings first four months, 1873........	$3,654,255
Earnings first four months, 1872........	2,989,421
Increase this year over 1872........	$664,834

The following is the return of estimated weekly earnings of the Erie Railway Company:

	1873. Six days.	1872. Six days.
Week ending April 30........	$384,229	$365,399
Previously reported........	8,416,253	8,133,847
Total since Nov. 1........	$8,800,582	$8,519,229

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company for the third week of April were:

1873........	$53,320
1872........	45,985
Increase........	$7,335

The earnings of the Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company for the month of April were as follows:

April, 1873........	$77,386
April, 1872........	64,581
Increase........	$12,805

The Bankers' and Brokers' Association, Capital, $500,000, have declared a Dividend of *Eight ₱ cent.* out of the net business of the last year. They also carry over $38,000, or nearly 8 ₱ cent., to the credit of Income Account for the new year.

We regret to notice the sudden decease this morning of Mr. R. W. Weston, of Messrs. Weston, Gray & Co., South-street, in the India trade, and the successors of the old house of Messrs. Goodhue & Co. He was a very intelligent, as well as successful, merchant, and a most excellent citizen and neighbor.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

☞ THE PRESENT HIGH PRICE OF Government Securities is increasing the demand for first-class Railroad Bonds, and it is not reasonable to suppose that the present difference of from TWENTY to THIRTY per cent. can be obtained for any great length of time.

We are recommending for exchanges or for new investments—

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO SEVEN PER CENT. MORTGAGE BONDS, interest payable January and July, principal and interest payable, in gold, in New-York City.

Only **$3,000,000** of these bonds will be offered for sale at present. Price **90** and accrued interest.

We consider them amply secured, and a very desirable investment. The proceeds will be used in adding largely to the present equipment, and in extending to deep water on the Chesapeake Bay, where the largest steamers in the world can load and unload alongside the cars.

Full particulars of the Road, resources of its route, &c., furnished.

We continue to deal in GOVERNMENT and CENTRAL and WESTERN PACIFIC Bonds, receive deposits on which we allow interest, make collections, execute orders at the Stock Exchange for cash, and conduct a general banking business.

FISK & HATCH.

INVESTMENT BONDS.

The NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD 7-30 FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS, which we recommend as a profitable and well-secured investment, bear 7 3-10 per cent. gold interest, and have the following elements of security, viz.:

1. They are the obligation of a strong corporation.

2. They are a first mortgage on the road, its equipments, rights and franchises.

3. They are a first lien on its net earnings.

4. There is pledged, in addition, for the payment of principal and interest, a land grant of 12,800 acres per mile through the States, and 25,600 acres per mile through the Territories traversed. The Company is already entitled to nearly 10,000,000 acres of its grant, and its land sales thus far have realized $5 66 per acre.

With nearly 500 miles of the road completed and in operation, the earnings for 1873 will be large.

All marketable stocks and bonds are received in exchange for Northern Pacifics on most favorable terms.

Jay Cooke & Co.,

No. 20 Wall-st., New-York.

Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York, offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, GUARANTEED Principal and Interest by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY.

The undersigned offer for sale, on favorable terms, the First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the PORT ROYAL RAILROAD COMPANY, guaranteed principal and interest by the GEORGIA RAILROAD AND BANKING COMPANY, and recommend them as a safe and profitable investment.

Since the completion of the PORT ROYAL RAILROAD, its business has steadily increased, and its earnings must soon equal those of the *Georgia Railroad and Banking Company*, the guarantor on its bonds, which for last year were about $7,000 per mile, and out of which, after paying operating expenses and interest on bonds, a dividend of eight per cent. was declared to its stockholders.

For further particulars apply to

KING, FINNEY & CO., No. 21 Nassau-st.

LAWRENCE BROTHERS & CO., BANKERS, NO. 16 WALL-ST.

Deposits received and interest allowed on daily balances, subject to check at sight. Collections made.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 7, 1873.

The only receipts of Beeves since Monday were 17 cars, or 268 head, which reached the Communipaw Market this morning. It was generally known among the trade that to-day's receipts would be meagre, and but few butchers visited the market-place; hence trade was dull. Coney & McPherson were selling 168 medium to prime Illinois Steers, 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. net, at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb., and Charles Kahn sold 100 coarsish Missouri Cattle, 7¼ cwt., at 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

Sheep have been unusually scarce for two days, and have ruled firm at high prices. Receipts yesterday were 1,115; and to-day we had 3 cars, or 635, all at Forty-eighth-street. Common to prime sheared Sheep are in demand at 5¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb., and common to choice unshorn sell readily at 6¾c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Spring Lambs are more plenty, and had to be sold to-day at $5@$8 ₱ head, or 12c.@16c. ₱ lb., gross. Hume & Elliott sold 271 clipped Ohio Sheep, 92 lbs. average, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 146 do., 84 lbs. average, at 6c.; and 173 unshorn Sheep from the Valley of the Connecticut, 117 lbs. average at 8¼c. ₱ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 435 sheared Ohio Sheep, 85¼ lbs. average, at 6¼c. ₱ lb. James Kirby sold 392 sheared Ohio Sheep, 93¾ lbs. average, at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; and 211 do., 86 lbs. average, at $6 40 ₱ 100 lbs.

Milch Cows were selling fairly yesterday and to-day at $30@$70 for poor to good. Receipts were only 2 car-loads, or 43 head.

Veal Calves are firmer and more active. Something more than 800 were received here during the last two days, and have been sold at 6c.@9c. ₱ lb., including 61 good State Calves, 142 lbs. average, at 9c.; 23 fairish do., 140 lbs. average, at 7¼c.; and 36 do., 117 lbs. average, at 7¼c.@7½c.

Hogs have ruled fairly steady at 5⅜c.@5⅝c. ₱ lb., alive, and 7⅛c.@8c. ₱ lb., dressed. Receipts yesterday were 33 cars, or 3,988 Hogs, and the arrivals to-day were 61 cars, or 7,330 Hogs, with 20 cars more due.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 18 cars reported to arrive, 680 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,698 head, or 354 cars, against 394 cars for the same time last week; the market is very unsatisfactory notwithstanding the heavy sales at yesterday's prices; regular buyers, as a general thing, are holding off, being afraid on account of the break down in the Eastern markets to pay prices asked by owners and holders; country buyers are doing nearly all the purchasing; about 1,500 head were disposed of; sales, 773 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,005 lbs. to 1,398 lbs., at $5 40@$6 25; 37 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,103 lbs. to 1,386 lbs., at $5 50@$6 37½; 248 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,087 lbs. to 1,523 lbs., at $4 80@$6 37½; 42 head Missouri Oxen, averaging 1,402 lbs., at $5 25; 32 head Texas Steers, ranging from 1,108 lbs. to 1,208 lbs., at $4 25@$4 75; 190 head Iowa Steers, ranging from 1,044 lbs. to 1,248 lbs., at $5 40@$5 70; 17 head Kansas Steers, averaging 1,320 lbs., at $6 12½; 18 head Michigan Steers, averaging 1,136 lbs., at $5 75; 22 head Michigan Stockers, averaging 834 lbs., at $5 25; 21 head Canada Stockers, averaging 862 lbs., at $5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, including the reported arrivals, 3,800 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 8,400 head, against 5,800 head for the same time last week; the market opened active at ¼c. advance on last week's closing prices; sales, 1,004 head Ohio Clipped Sheep, ranging from 78 to 101 lbs., at $4 75@$5 62½; 1,491 head Illinois Wooled Sheep, averaging 105 lbs., at $6 75; 329 head Illinois Wooled Sheep, averaging 91 lbs., at $6 50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 1,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 16,300 head, against 15,900 head for the same time last week; the market is dragging at $5 25@$5 50, the last figures being for choice lots; sales, 1,558 head Illinois Hogs, ranging from 160 to 212 lbs., at $5 25@$5 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, May 7—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money and 93⅛ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92; 1867s, 93⅛; 10-40s, 89¼; New 5s, 89⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛.

1½ P. M.—The rate of discount of the Bank of England has advanced ½ ₱ cent., and is now 4½ ₱ cent.

4 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 92⅛; 1867s, 94; 10-40s, 89⅛. Erie Railway Shares, 50⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols and American Securities closed unchanged.

PARIS, May 7.—Rentes opened at 54f. 32c., and closed at 54f. 45c.

FRANKFORT, May 7.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 95⅝ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, May 7—11 A. M.—Cotton opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

12½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet. Sales, 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 are for speculation and export.

1 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston April and May at 8¾d.; from New-Orleans May and June, 8¾d., and from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in June, 8 11-16d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Cotton shipped from Savannah or Charleston, deliverable in May, at 8 11-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

4 P. M.—Of the sales to-day 6,000 bales were American.

5 P. M.—Sales of Cotton shipped from Mobile and still at sea at 8 11-16d.

LONDON, May 7.—Refined Petroleum, 15d. ₱ gallon. Spirits Turpentine, 40s. ₱ cwt.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, May 7, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Bees-wax, pkgs........	2	Resin, bbls........	2,350
Cotton, bales........	2,155	Oil-cake, pkgs........	330
Dried Fruit, pkgs........	6	Pork, pkgs........	360
Eggs, bbls........	3,236	Beef, pkgs........	55
Flour, bbls........	9,886	Cut-meats, pkgs........	549
Meal, bbls........	25	Lard, tcs........	881
Meal, bags........	397	Lard, kegs........	200
Wheat, bushels........	31,354	Butter, pkgs........	3,707
Corn, bushels........	34,500	Cheese, pkgs........	984
Oats, bushels........	30,599	Tallow, pkgs........	434
Barley, bushels........	1,800	Grease, pkgs........	100
Seed, bags........	245	Pea-nuts, bags........	103
Beans, bbls........	209	Rice, pkgs........	45
B. E. Peas, bags........	75	Tobacco, hhds........	235
Horns, No........	57	Tobacco, pkgs........	788
Hides, No........	2,238	Whisky, bbls........	842
Hides, bdls........	197	Wool, bales........	2
Leather, sides........	5,195	Skins, bales........	8
Moss, bales........	67	Oil, bbl........	100
Spts. Turp., bbls........	426	Oil, Lub'g, bbls........	190

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, were as follows:

By the steamer Bernard, for Liverpool—1,013 tcs. Lard, 8,985 bushels Corn, 18 hhds. Tobacco, 23 tcs. Tobacco, 1,500 Staves, 1,120 bags Bones, 40 bales Hides, 450 bales Cotton.

By the ship Atmosphere, for Liverpool—200 bags Nuts, 125 hhds. Tallow, 350 bbls. Cotton-seed-oil, 502 bags Oil-cake, 2,600 Staves, 100 bbls. Lard-oil, 31,216 bushels Corn, 1,700 bales Cotton.

By the bark S. W. Swasey, for Cadiz—168 hhds. Tobacco, 3,040 cases Petroleum, 330 cases Tobacco, 100 bbls. Alcohol, 51,720 Staves.

By the steamer Wisconsin, for Liverpool—14 casks Sperm-oil, 2,550 bdls. Hides, 13,743 bushels Corn, 65 bales Furs, 279 bales Leather, 65 tcs. Beef, 22 boxes Bacon, 216 bags Ore, 15 hhds. Tobacco, 3,402 bales Cotton.

By the bark Everhard Delius, for Bremen—2,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Ismalia, for Glasgow—1,200 bbls. Tar, 100 bbls. Apples, 2,400 Staves, 60 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 10 hhds. Grease, 2,550 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Corn, 933 boxes Bacon, 324 tcs. Lard, 14 hhds. Stearine, 73 tcs. Beef, 14,346 bushels Wheat, 9 cases Sewing-machines.

By the steamer Pennsylvania, for Glasgow—2,500 bbls. Flour, 160 hhds. Tallow, 593 bags Oil-cake, 8,000 bushels Wheat, 27,363 bushels Corn, 80 bbls. Pork, 114 tcs. Lard, 3,900 Staves, 45 pkgs. Stearine, 103 bbls. Resin, 200 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil, 200 bbls. Oil, 4,000 bushels Barley.

By the bark Locheel, for Bristol—441 bbls. Resin, 2,366 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ilmari, for Konigsberg—3,656 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Bianca Salvatore, for Cork and orders—14,454 bushels Wheat.

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand at 36½c.@38c. for Yellow.

BRICKS—There has been more call for stock on the basis of former quotations.

CANDLES—Job lots have been placed as wanted for prompt distribution at steady rates, indicating, however, very little life in the trade. Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 32c.@35c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@29c., ₱ lb.

COAL—Prices have been fairly maintained, with a good trade in progress, almost wholly in domestic product. We quote: Liverpool House Cannel at $18@$20; do. Gas do. at $16@$18; Anthracite, from yard, $5@$6 25 ₱ ton.

COFFEE—Held firmly but without movement of importance. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—The dealings for early delivery have been quite limited, and the market has been weaker, though the official quotations have not been altered. Sales, 944 bales, including 516 bales to shippers, 425 bales to spinners, and 3 bales to speculators. An active movement has been noted for forward delivery, but at a further reduction of 3-16c.@¼c. ₱ lb., closing in favor of purchasers. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 26,100 bales, (of which 2,900 bales last evening and 23,700 bales to-day.) basis Low Middling, with May contracts closing at 18 5-16c., June at 18 5-16c., July at 18 7-16c., August at 18 3-16c., September at 17 5-32c., October at 17c., and December at 16 15-16c. ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 2,155 bales, including 614 bales from Savannah, 1 bale from Georgetown, 593 bales from Norfolk, 947 bales per rail. The reported receipts at all the ports to-day were 8,652 bales, (exclusive of Wilmington,) and thus far this week 31,925 bales, against 32,230 bales same time the previous week, and since Sept. 1 3,280,676 bales, against 2,578,522 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton, in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary........	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Good Ordinary........	16⅛	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Strict Good Ordinary.	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Low Middling........	18¾	18¾	18⅞	18⅞
Middling........	19⅛	19⅛	19⅜	20
Good Middling........	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	22

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in less request on the basis of about previous quotations. The demand has been mainly for home-trade purposes, though in part for shipment. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,900 bbls., all told, including very inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $5 65@$6 35, chiefly $6@$6 25; inferior to good Extra State, $6 30@$7 40, chiefly at $7@$7 30; good to very fancy do., $7 40@$8 25; very poor to good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7 35, chiefly at $7@$7 25; very poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio, $7@$7 40 ₱ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.....Southern Flour has been quoted steady, on a moderate trade; 870 bbls. sold.....California Flour sold to the extent of equal to 300 bbls. at $9 50@$9 75 ₱ bbl.....Rye Flour active, especially the better grades, which are very firm; 850 bbls. were placed, mostly at from $5 50@$6 ₱ bbl.....Of Corn-meal 300 bbls. were disposed of at unaltered figures.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered less freely and quoted up 1c. a bushel on, however, a restricted business. The main inquiry was for prime stock for shipment, millers operating with unusual reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 46,500 bushels at $1 67 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, in store; $1 65 for very good No. 2 Minnesota do., afloat; $1 52@$1 55 for No. 3 Spring; $1 35@$1 45 for Rejected Spring, odd car lots; $1 95@$2 04 for Red and Amber Western; $2 10@$2 20 for White do.; and $2 29 for White California. For forward delivery no further dealings were reported. For No. 2 Milwaukee Spring there were bids of $1 60 for first half of June option, (which was the basis of the sale mentioned in our last) with $1 60 asked for last half of June.....Corn has been quoted firmer on lighter offerings, checking business, though a fair inquiry has been noted for prime samples, in good part for home trade purposes. The somewhat stronger temper of the ocean freight market operated against the export movement. Sales have been reported since our last of 54,000 bushels at 67c. for prime old mixed Western in store; 67½c.@69c. for fair ordinary to choice new do., do., afloat; 68½c.@69½c. for new Yellow Western. A few lots received in very good order by steamer via New-Orleans were on the market.....For forward delivery, prime sailing vessel grades of mixed Western were offered for June at 65c.@66c., with bids reported of only 62c.@63c., ₱ bushel: no important dealings transpired.....Rye dull and irregular.....Barley quiet and depressed; 4,800 bushels Canada West sold at $1 18, delivered. Of Barley-malt, 1,000 bushels Two-rowed State were placed at $1.....Oats have been in more urgent demand, and quoted stronger in price, with the bulk of the dealings reported in new Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 61,000 bushels at 49½c.@51c., for new Mixed Western, mainly at 50c., at which the bulk of the offerings were placed; 53½c.@55c., chiefly at 54c., for new White Western, and 48c.@50c. for new Black do.....Feed in demand at former figures.....Hay and Straw essentially as last noted.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—There has been a slow movement noted since our last, with prices quoted as before. Bags quoted at 15c.@15¼c. Bagging nominal at 11c.....Domestic Cloth quoted at 13c.@13¼c. for prompt and 15c. for Summer deliveries. Sales, 250 rolls Domestic Cloth at 13c.

HEMP—Trade in all kinds has been very tame; prices have not varied materially. American quoted at $120@$125 for Undressed, and $175@$225 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 8¼c., gold; Jute, 2¼c.@3c.; Jute Butts, 2c.@2 1-16c., currency, ₱ lb. North River Flax, 15c.@18c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Sales, 300 bales Jute Butts at 2c., currency, ₱ lb.

HIDES—The dealings in most kinds of stock since our last have been on a limited scale, on the basis of about former figures.

HOPS—Are held with decided firmness, though not in much request at the moment. Brewers are purchasing reservedly. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; Western, growth 1872, 35c.@45c.; crop of 1873, 10c.@15c.; old Olds, 5c.@10c.; Bavarian, 40c.@50c.; English, 30c.@35c.; Belgian nominal at 25c.@30c.; Californian, 45c.@55c. ₱ lb.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been rather moderately dealt in, with prices quoted generally steady.

LEATHER—Has been comparatively slow of sale within the previous range. We quote: Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Heavy, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Middle, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, Light, 28c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Heavy, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, Middle, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Light, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Middle, 27½c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Light, 27c.@27½c.; Hemlock, Good Damaged, all kinds and weights, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Poor Damaged, all kinds and weights, 19c.@21c.; Hemlock, Rough, 32c.@35c.; Union Cropped, Heavy, 38c.@41c.; Union Cropped, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Union Cropped, Light, 40c.@42c.; Union Bellies, 18c.@20c.; Oak Rough, all weights, 35c.@37c.; Oak Rough, Southern, all weights, 30c.@33c., currency, ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Salable and steady; 204 hhds. Cuba, for boiling, sold at 30c.@30½c.; 29 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 32c.; 100 hhds. Porto Rico, in lots, to the trade, at 50c.@65c., and retail lots of New-Orleans at extreme rates.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been rather easier in price on a moderately active movement, with Strained and good Strained quoted at the close at $3 05@$3 10; sales, 1,300 bbls., in yard, at $3 15; 3,000 bbls., to arrive, at $2 90, cost and freight; and 300 bbls. F. on private terms.....Of Washington Tar, 50 bbls. sold at $3 75 ₱ bbl., and of Spirits Turpentine, 125 bbls. at 49½c.@50c. ₱ gallon, the latter closing tamely.

PETROLEUM—Refined has been in some request, and quoted at 20c.@20¼c. here, and 19¾c.@19⅞c. at Philadelphia, early deliveries; sales here, 2,000 bbls. June at 20¼c.; and at Philadelphia, 7,500 bbls. May at 19¾c., and 5,000 bbls. June at 20¼c.....Crude dull and quoted weak on the basis of 9¼c.@10c., in bulk.....Naphtha unchanged.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been utterly lifeless, the dealings for early delivery having been confined to job lots on the basis of $18 25@$18 50 for New Western Mess; offerings moderate, but demand unusually tame. For forward delivery there was likewise a very slow movement, with the advantage as to price in favor of buyers; 250 bbls. New Western Mess, July option, sold at $18 50 ₱ bbl.....City Dressed Hogs quiet, and quoted at 7¾c.@8c., showing a further slight yielding on heavy stock. Nothing new in Western.....Cut-meats have been held with firmness, with a good inquiry noted for Dry-salted Shoulders, and a moderate call for other goods. Sales, 130 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 7 1-16c.@7⅛c.; 1,200 fresh Hams, part 12 lbs., at 11¼c., and sundry other lots of Bulk Meats at equal to previous prices.....Bacon has been quiet as a rule, but steady as to price. Last evening 500 boxes Short Clear were placed at 10c. for export; to-day, small lots of stock were sold, including 75 boxes City Long Clear, ice-cured, at 10c.....Lard, though not offered with much freedom, has been quoted weaker in price, in the absence of any demand of moment, for either prompt or forward delivery, notwithstanding the somewhat more favorable reports from Chicago. Sales have been reported since our last of only 350 tcs. Western Steam, in lots, fair to prime, at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 150 tcs. prime City do. at 9⅛c.; 150 tcs. No. 1 City at 8¾c. And for forward delivery 250 tcs. Western Steam, May option, (last evening,) at 9 9-16c.; and 500 tcs. do., do., at 9⅜c., which latter was the closing rate, with June options quoted at 9⅝c., and July at 10c.....Beef products quiet, but steady; sales, 80 bbls. and 100 tcs. within the previous range. Also, 65 bbls. Western Beef Hams at $31 50 ₱ bbl.....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs about as last quoted.

SALT—Sack has been firm and wanted. Bulk quiet at about former figures. Liverpool Ground quoted at $1 50@$1 60; Liverpool Fine, $2 [illegible]@$3 [illegible] from store; Turk's Island at 35c.@40c. ₱ bushel; Syracuse Ground at $1 30@$1 40; Factory filled at $2 25; Bulk, 35c.@40c.; Coarse, 45c.

SKINS—Have been in limited demand, as a rule, on the basis of previous quotations, buyers having any existing advantages. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 70c.; Guatemala, 72½c.; Chagres, 70c.; Campeachy, 60c.; Sisal, 67½c.; San Juan, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 70c.; Porto Cabello, 65c.; Angostura, 60c.; Para, 70c.; Southern and Texas, 40c.@45c., currency, ₱ lb. And Goat thus: Tampico, 50c.; Matamoras, 50c.; Vera Cruz, 50c., gold; Buenos Ayres, 50c.; Payta, 45c.@50c.; Curacoa, 55c.@56c.; Bogota, 40c.@45c.; Cape, 35c.@43c.; Madras, each, 45c.@50c.; Patna, 4 c.; East India Tanned Goat, 80c.; East India Tanned Sheep, 70c., currency.

SUGARS—Raw, though quiet, have been very firm on the basis of yesterday's revised figures; sales, 450 hhds. and 971 boxes, including 250 hhds. Centrifugal, at 9¼c.; 971 boxes do., at 9⅛c.@9¼c.; 110 hhds. fully fair refining Cuba at 8c.; 10 hhds. Porto Rico at 8¾c., and 80 hhds. Barbadoes on private terms. Refined, as last quoted.

TALLOW, &c.—A moderate business has been reported in Tallow, which has been quoted firm, with prime stock offered reservedly; sales, 133,000 lbs. inferior to about prime at 8¼c.@8 1-16, chiefly at 9c.@9 1-16c. Of Stearine, equal to about 70,000 lbs. low grade stock sold, part at 8¼c.@9c., and 25 hhds. prime, for forward delivery, at 9¼c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The dealings in regular channels were limited, with prices quoted about as before. The offerings at auction to-day, by Messrs. L. M. Hoffman's Son & Co., were well closed out at equal to about market figures, including 497 half chests Gunpowder at 52c.@$1 25, 1,735 half chests Young Hyson at 22c.@$1, 97 half chests Hyson Twankay at 20c.@22c., 127 half chests uncolored Japan at 46c.@67c., 301 half chests Foochow Oolong at 24c.@29c., 150 half chests Formosa do. at 35c.@45c., and 134 half chests Souchong at 25c.@30c. An important auction sale is announced by Messrs. J. H. Draper & Co. for Thursday.

WHISKY—Closed firmer, on a moderate business; 50 bbls. sold at 91c., 250 bbls. at 91¼c., closing at 91½c. Also, 50 bbls. Alcohol on private terms.

WOOL—Dealings in all kinds of stock within the past few days have been comparatively limited. The leading holders have been offering stock with less urgency and have been somewhat firmer in their views as to values, thus tending to check business. Manufacturers have been buying only such lots as they stood in immediate need of. The few transactions reported were of little magnitude, embracing domestic Fleece, in lots, within a range of from 47½c.@62½c.; California Fall at 18½c.@22½c.; California Spring at 28c.@30c.; Cape at 32c.@33c. Domestic Pulled attracted but little attention, yet was quoted about steady. The available supplies of desirable grades are now comparatively limited. The current arrivals of stock are quite moderate in amount. The easier movement in the money line is advantageous to the selling interest.

FREIGHTS—Room was in reduced supply, and held with rather more confidence, checking movements in the way of berth freights, though a fair inquiry was noted from Grain and Provision shippers. Tonnage was also offered less freely, while the demand was more satisfactory, especially for vessels suited to the Petroleum trade, on a firmer basis as to rates.....For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by sail, 47 tons measurement goods, and 2,500 Staves on private terms; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain, deliverable to steamer at the 24th inst., at 6d. for Corn, or 6½d. for Wheat ₱ bushel; 100 bales Furs and Hides, 1,500 Staves, and 60 pkgs. Tobacco, on private terms.....For London, by sail, 100 tcs. Beef at 5s. 6d. ₱ tierce.....For Glasgow, by steam, 100 bbls. Apples at 4s.; 50 bbls. Pork at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 600 boxes Cheese at 45s. ₱ ton.....For Penarth Roads and orders, a British bark, 423 tons, hence, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter, flat.....For Cork and orders, a British brig, 432 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Petroleum at 6s. 6d.@7s. to the United Kingdom and the Continent, or, if direct, 6d. off.....For the Continent a Norwegian ship, 773 tons, with about 5,200 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, reported at 6s. 3d. and 6s. 9d.; an Italian bark, 485 tons, with about 3,400 bbls. do. from do., (chartered previous to arrival,) on private terms; and a ship with Black-walnut, reported from New-Orleans, also on private terms; and a British bark, 740 tons, hence with about 5,200 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 9d. ₱ bbl., Dutch ports excluded.....For the Prussian Baltic, a German bark, 756 tons, hence with about 4,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.....For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 380 tons, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. 6d. ₱ bbl.....For Christiania, a Norwegian bark, 550 tons, hence with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 4½d. ₱ bbl.....For Genoa, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 1⅛c. ₱ lb.....For Odessa, an Austrian bark, 502 tons, hence with about 12,000 cases Petroleum, at 45c. ₱ case, and 100 tons Logwood, at $16.....For Montevideo and Buenos Ayres, two Norwegian barks, 467 and 437 tons, (to arrive,) with Lumber, from Montreal, reported at $22, and if to an up-river port $4 extra.....For the River Platte, an American bark, 495 tons, hence with Lumber and general cargo, at equal to $23 and primage for Lumber.....For Cuba, an American bark, 344 tons, from Philadelphia, on private terms.....For Laguayra and Porto Cabello, an American brig, 231 tons, hence with general cargo, at $1,350, gold, and port charges.....For ports north of Hatteras, a British brig, 225 tons, with Sugar, from north side of Cuba, at $5 5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat excited; prices higher; demand mainly speculative; market irregular; No. 1 Spring dull; prices nominal; No. 2 do. sold at $1 26¾@$1 27¾, cash, closing at $1 27; seller May closed at $1 26¾; seller June, $1 28; No. 3 do., $1 17@$1 17¼; Rejected, $1. Corn active and higher; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 39⅛c., spot or seller May; 40⅛c. seller June; 42½c. seller July; Rejected, 35½c.@35⅝c. Oats active and higher; sales of No. 2 at 31½c. spot; 32½c. seller June; Rejected, 30c.@30¼c. Rye firm and scarce at 69c.@69½c. for No. 2. Barley firm and in fair demand at 75c.@85c. for No. 2 Fall, according to condition. Pork steady at $17 25 seller May; $17 50 seller June. Lard firm at $9 15 seller June. Bulkmeats and Bacon quiet and unchanged; no sales. Whisky active and higher at 88½c. Freights in fair demand and lower; Wheat to Buffalo 9c.; to Kingston 15c. Receipts—8,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat, 51,000 bushels Corn, 33,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 205,000 bushels Wheat, 146,000 bushels Corn, 28,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 2,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, May 7.—Flour dull and unchanged; Winter Superfine, $4 50@$5; Winter Extra, $6@$6 75; Winter Double Extra, $6 75@$7 50. Wheat—Spring higher; No. 2 Spring, $1 34@$1 35; Fall dull and declined; No. 2 Winter Red, $1 85, seller May. Corn quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Mixed, 37c. on the track; 45c. for Mixed and White, sacked. Oats in fair demand and firm; No. 2, 34c.@34½c. in elevator; 34½c. seller June; 36c. seller July. Barley quiet and unchanged; No. 2 Spring, 85c.@90c. Rye quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 68½c. Whisky higher at 86c. Pork lower; small lots sold at $18. Dry-salted Meats quiet; Clear Sides, 9¼c. spot. Bacon lower; little done; Clear Sides sold early at 10½c.; closed at 10c. Lard held out of the market; nominally 9c. Hogs quiet at $4 65@$5 25. Cattle quiet and unchanged. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 21,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,700 head Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 7.—Lake and Rail Imports—5,000 bbls. Flour, 3,700 bushels Wheat, 1,271 bushels Corn, 1,396 bushels Oats. No exports reported to-day; the Lake trade not fairly opened yet. Flour active at $7 75@$8 25 for Western Spring, $8 50@$9 25 for Amber, $9 50@$10 for White. Wheat scarce; sales of small lots North-western Spring at $1 83; quoted, Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 75@$1 80; Chicago do. do., $1 65; White Canada, $1 [illegible]. Corn firm; no sales as yet by the cargo; sales, 4,500 bushels No. 1 in lots, at 53c. Oats quiet; sales of small lots Western Mixed at 45c. Barley steady at 85c.@$1 for Canada, 90c.@95c. for No. 2 Western, 84c.@86c. for two-rowed State, 95c. for four-rowed do. Rye quiet and nominal at 85c. Barley-malt steady at $1 10@$1 15 for Western, $1 10@$1 15 for prime Winter Western, $1 20@$1 25 for prime Canada. Rye-malt held at 85c.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—Quercitron Bark—Stock scarce; No. 1 held at $32 50. Cloverseed dull at $8@$9; Timothy steady at $4 50. Flaxseed steady at $2 25. Flour in fair demand for best Spring and Winter Wheat; other grades dull and entirely nominal; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $6@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 75@$8 12½c.; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $8@$9 75; high grades, $10@$10 50. Wheat active, but confined to choice descriptions; Red, $1 95; Amber, $2@$2 05; Amber Spring, $1 80@$1 85. Rye firm at 95c. Corn in fair demand; Yellow, 65c.; Mixed Western, 64c. Oats moderately active; White, 51c.@51½c.; Mixed, 49c.@50c. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses no sales. Petroleum firmly held at 14⅝c. for Crude; 20c. for Refined. Whisky steady; Western, in iron, 94c.

BALTIMORE, May 7.—Flour dull, but steady and unchanged. Wheat dull and weak; choice White, $2 15@$2 20; fair to prime do., $1 85@$2 05; choice Amber, $2 20@$2 25; good to prime Red, $1 [illegible]; common to fair do., $1 65@$1 80. Corn steady and firm; Southern White, 68c.; do. Yellow, 65c.@66c.; Mixed Western, 62c.@63c. Oats firmer; Southern firmer at 50c.@53c.; Western mixed, 49c.@50c.; do. White, 51c.@52c. Rye quiet, steady and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions quiet, but firm. Mess Pork, $19. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅛c.; sales, yesterday, 10,000 lbs. Rib Sides at 9c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¼c.@8½c.; Rib Sides, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10½c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 14c.@15c. Lard dull at 9¼c.@9½c. Western Butter steady; choice, 27c.@30c. Whisky firmer and higher at 93c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., May 7.—Flour unchanged; sales of 1,350 bbls., at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; sales of 1 car No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 82. Corn unchanged; sales, 4,700 bushels Western at 60c. Barley held at $1 05 for Upper Lake Canada. Corn-meal sold at $1 35 for bolted and $1 30 for unbolted ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged at $21 for Shorts, $22 for Shipstuffs, and $25 for Middlings, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Boston, 66c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 45c. Receipts by Lake—10,500 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Barley, 31,000 bushels Rye, 215,000 feet of Lumber.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 7.—Wheat unchanged at $1 90 for No. 2 Amber State; $1 95 for No. 1 do. do.; $1 92 for No. 2 White State; $2 10 for No. 1 do. do.; $1 05@$2 10 for White Michigan; $2 25 for Extra do. do.; $2 05@$2 10 for No. 1 White Canada; $2 12@$2 15 for No. 1 do. do. Rye—Nothing doing; held at 93c.@95c. for State. Corn unsteady at 63c. for Western Mixed, to arrive; 64c.@65c., on spot. Barley attracts but little attention. Oats weak at 50c. for No. 2 Chicago; 52c. for No. 1 do.; 50c. for No. 2 State; Western; 53½c. for No. 1 do.; 54c.@55c. for White State.

LOUISVILLE, May 7.—Flour active; Extra Family, $6 50; Fancy, $8; Wheat quiet; Red and Amber, $1 50@$1 55; White, $1 65@$1 67, on arrival. Corn steady at 50c., sacked. Oats unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork lower, at $18 50. Bacon easy; Shoulders, 8¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10⅝c., all packed. Hams firm; Plain, 13c.@13½c.; Sugar-cured and Fancy, 14c.@15c. Bulk Meats easy; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7⅛c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.; Clear Sides, 9¾c., all loose, ¼c. higher, packed. Lard steady; tierces, 9¾c.@10c.; kegs, 10½c.; Sales steam, 9c. Whisky higher at 88c.@89c.

CINCINNATI, May 7.—Flour firm at $7 50@$7 85. Wheat firm at $1 70@$1 72. Corn firm at 48c. Oats, Rye firm at 83c. Oats dull at 45c.@49c. Barley firm. Butter quiet and unchanged. Provisions firmer. Pork—Sales at $18, cash and buyer May. Lard nominal and quiet; steam, 9c.; Kettle, 9½c. Bulk Meats firmer; held—Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¼c.@9⅜c., bid, buyer June; Clear Sides, 9½c., sales at 9⅝c., buyer June. Bacon—Offerings light; shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9¾c.; Clear Sides, 10¼c., with sales. Whisky firm at 88c.

MILWAUKEE, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; sales of No. 1 at $1 36¾; No. 2, $1 24½. Oats firm at 31¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye Corn firm and scarce at 40½c. for No. 1. Barley firm and in fair demand at 1½c.; for No. 2 Spring, dull and nominal at 90c. for No. 2 Spring. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, 9c.; to Oswego, 15c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 15,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour.

DETROIT, May 7.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher; Extra White, $2 02; No. 1 White, $1 91¾. Amber Michigan, $1 78¾. Corn steady at 48c. Oats in good demand at 42c. Freights to Oswego 9¼c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 10,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 20,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Oats.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS—ALBANY, May 7.—The following is the Court of Appeals Day Calendar for Thursday, May 8: Nos. 12, 63, 72, 32, 73, 75, 76, and 84.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—IN ADMIRALTY.—23, Daly vs. Nickerson et al.; 173, Campbell vs. Ferry-boat Superior; 22, Lamb vs. Brig Sarah Harris; 99, Harlem and New-York Navigation Company vs. Steam-tug Olive Baker; 90, Murray et al. vs. Trowbridge; 86, Nichols et al. vs. Ship Horatio; 97, Nelson et al. vs. Wilks et al.; 98, Kenelly vs. Steam-boat E. Corning and G. W. Platt.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—442, Archer vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 688, McHorg vs. Phillips et al.; 990, Rosenbaum vs. Fax; 618, Carnie vs. Florida Railroad Company; 2354, Shepherd vs. Johnson et al.; 2254, Blakewell vs. The Mayor, &c.; 836, New-York Steel Works vs. Howell; 2846, The Stow Pavement Company vs. The Mayor; 380, Maguire vs. Fardy et al.; 806, Alexander vs. Hegeman; 816, Bradley vs. Prefidend et al.; 598, Bradley vs. Kipp, Jr., et al.; 2488, Greene vs. The Mayor; 432, White et al. vs. Fuller; 674, Van Dyke vs. Pinger et al.; 738, Richards vs. Johnson; 652, Cedar Falls Company vs. Mallory; 828, Odell vs. Mallory; 1142, Mallory et al. vs. McMahon et al.; 1304, Hewlett vs. The Mayor, &c.; 20½, Union Pacific Railroad Company vs. The Savage Iron Company; 592½, Underhill vs. The Mayor; 684, Andrews et al. vs. Tuttle et al.; 716½, Dows vs. Griswold; 730½, Watson vs. Babcock et al.; 646½, Dows vs. Griswold; 1740, Keeling vs. The Trustees of Town of Morrisania.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Ingraham, P. J.—Davis, J. J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—83, Alker, Public Administrator, vs. Salomon et al.; 84, In the Matter &c. of Hoffman; 57, Canfield et al. vs. Christie; 61, Brown vs. Green, Controller; 62, Same vs. Same; 66, Guidet vs. Green, Controller; 120, McCombie et al. vs. Hicks et al.; 121, Price vs. Keys et al.; 122, Sanvan vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 123, Warner vs. Appleton; 124, Patterson vs. Baker; 125, Hart et al. vs. Walsch; 126, Knapp et al. vs. Lesovsky; 127, Cauler vs. Kahn; 128, Wilson et al. vs. Kerr; 129, Hyde et al. vs. The Central National Bank; 130, Murphy et al. vs. Baham et al.; 131, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 132, Fabian, Receiver, vs. Sumbell et al.; 133, McLane et al. vs. DeLeyer; 134, Hill et al. vs. McKenzie et al.; 135, Bassett, Jr., vs. Lederer; 137, The Erie Railway vs. Vanderbilt; 138, Goodrich vs. Haskins; 139, Green vs. Track.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Demurrers.—27, Koch vs. The Mayor, &c. Issues of Law and Fact.—128, Provost, Receiver, vs. Provost et al.; 152, Leipziger vs. Salom et al.; 153, Stevens et al. vs. McComb; 154, Knapp, Trustee, vs. Avenue C Railroad Company et al.; 155, Rabbett vs. Nevins et al.; 156, Claflin et al. vs. Christal et al.; 157, Rice vs. Hollister et al.; 158, Shears vs. Andrew et al.; 159, Johnson et al. vs. Gill et al.; 160, Carr vs. Clifford et al.; 161, Pinto vs. O'Callaghan; 162, Carson vs. Mundy et al.; 164, Smith vs. Provost; 165, The Tredegar Company vs. The St. Louis, Lawrence, and Denver Railroad Company; 166, Derby vs. Derby; 167, Hall vs. Donnington; 168, Compton vs. Chase et al.; 169, Foley vs. Edgar et al.; 169½, Donington vs. Donington et al.; 170, Prentiss vs. George et al.; 171, Lockup vs. Colleus et al.; 172, Greenleaf vs. Greenleaf; 173, McMillan vs. Williams; 175, Bloodgood vs. Mickle et al.; 177, Worth vs. Lapaugh et al.; 178, Arnaud vs. Budenbeck; 179, Andes vs. Douglass; 180, Hexter vs. Eckstein et al.; 181, White vs. Coulter; 182, Eells vs. Best et al.; 183, Erie Railway Company vs. Gould; 184, Husson et al. vs. McElkenny et al.; 185, Eitel vs. Beam et al.; 186, Mosback vs. Post et al.; 187, Clark vs. Jgelstrom et al.; 188, Belmont vs. Potilon et al.; 189, Sanders vs. Poor et al.; 191, Freeman vs. Smith; 193, Seeley vs. Hereman et al.; 193, Knapp vs. Kingsland et al.; 194, McCabe vs. McCarthy et al.; 195, Moore vs. Young et al.; 196, Marshall vs. Hirschfield et al.; 197, Whiton et al. vs. Spring; 199, Neill vs. Ashcroft; 200, Moore vs. Young et al.; 201, Firman vs. Lynch et al.; 202, St. Patrick Mutual Alliance and Benevolence Association vs. St. Patrick Mutual Alliance Association et al.; 203, Devine vs. Bird et al.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Fancher, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M. Calendar called at 12 M.—42, Elsbach vs. Conde; 49, Collendar et al. vs. Phelan et al.; 63, Crocker vs. Thompson; 76, In the matter of Washington Fire Insurance Company; 83, Urbahm vs. Brach et al.; 85, Jones et al. vs. The Mayor, &c.; 90, Meyers vs. Hanfield et al.; 115, —— vs. ——; 133, Goodaldre et al. vs. Lane; 144, In the matter, &c., of Skidmore; 195, Goodwin et al. vs. Gottgelnen; 202, In the matter, &c., of Kettridre; 203, Weed vs. Goodell; 208, Collins vs. Collins; 209, Davis vs. Pool; 209, Ansonia Brass and Copper Company vs. Parsons; 215, Daily vs. Gobler; 216, Roe vs. Roe; 219, Crane vs. Jeffords; 227, Trask vs. Dodge. Call 227, Wood vs. Leonard.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—1832, Newcombe vs. Hirsch; 2063, Cohen vs. The Eighth National Bank; ——, Keck vs. Werder; 542, Collins vs. Burnes; 1901, Hasen vs. Courser; 1762, Schenck vs. Bowtels; 2147, Geraty vs. Brady; 2094, Kimble vs. Dana; 188, Peterson vs. Hope; 2111, Opdyke vs. Kennedy; 2117, McLean vs. The Amazon Insurance Company; 2156, Coulter vs. Ferguson; 2169, White vs. Heckscher, Jr.; 2165, Fernandes vs. The Great Western Insurance Company; 2161, Prouty vs. Payne; 2161, Curry vs. The Bleecker-street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 2143, Puig vs. Pearsall; 1263, Leagh vs. Romaine; 899, Smith vs. Frest; 1221, Travers vs. O'Brien, Sheriff, &c.; 479, Baum vs. St. Nicholas Insurance Company; 2155, Garbrecht vs. Dodd; 1392, Amory vs. Amory; 1394, Same vs. Same; 2097, Spongenmacher vs. Bernet.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—Same Calendar as yesterday.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.—Held by Daly, Ch. J., Robinson and Larremore, JJ.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—5, Brown vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; 6, McSpedon et al. vs. Bouton et al.; 106, Crane vs. Lyle; 107, Lowe vs. Kemmell; 77, Kirchner et al. vs. The United States —— Company; 112, Kelly vs. McIrum; 113, Crow vs. Fearis; 114, The Bund Sorgentre vs. Dauscher; 115, Hogan vs. Maclan; 117, Knapp vs. Weese; 121, Maddock vs. Ray; 122, Weils vs. Kyle; 32, In the matter of Coelege; 24, Wasser et al. vs. Heathcote et al.; 31, Wilson et al. vs. O'Day; 59, Kling vs. Disch.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—Court op ns at 11 A. M.—835, Kreyniberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 746, Wetherbee vs. Baker; 2140, Hall vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2363, Higgins vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1509, Hain vs. Debost; 1999, Goodchild vs. Carr; 1398, Ludlow vs. Boyce; 1439, Havemeyer vs. Havemeyer; 1635, Conest vs. Warren; 790, Reed vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2004, Beckel vs. The East Tennessee Zinc Company; 1981, Berghaus vs. Lewis; 542, Belt vs. Home Insurance Company; 1901, Harmon et al. vs. O'Donnell; 2212, White et al. vs. The Continental National Bank.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.—833, Fischer vs. Dunworth; 1761, Mendey vs. Mussig; 1814, Kennedy vs. Chase; 2024½, Ogden vs. Atwood; 1942, Moller vs. Emberson; 2208, Friedman vs. Fink; 2009, McCune vs. Cain; 1898, Leonard vs. Keeson; 2122, Arent vs. Meyer; 2098, Pate vs. Cotrum; 1947, Washburn vs. Lewis; 2089, Suisting vs. Harney; 2182, Rose vs. Schreck; 2119, Leavy vs. Gumbinner; 2140, Woods vs. Wiman.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Howland, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—2087, Lishamm vs. Hinners; 2092, Monestie vs. Blaas; 2141, New vs. Colby; 2143, Bosch vs. Shepherd; 2145, Mitchell vs. Hanson; 2150, The Knickerbocker Insurance Company vs. Allegretie; 2147, Goldacer vs. Kelly; 2153, Karcoski vs. Fleischel; 2155, Stern vs. Shupe; 2156, Steele vs. Thompson; 2157, Laddy vs. The New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company; 2159, Thurber vs. Murray; 2161, Hussey vs. Hunt; 2160, Bourdet vs. Dutch; 2162, Bloomingdale vs. Jonas; 2083, Veskamp vs. Engel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Gross, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 10 A. M.—1882, Grant vs. Johnston; 2270, Haase vs. Geiss; 2084, Secor vs. Rosenberg; 1896, Lorimer vs. Cause; 2053, Quackenbush vs. Lawrence; 2040, Baker vs. Goodman; 2220, Craig vs. Speight; 2008, Horner vs. Ackerman; 2142, Behrens vs. Palestier; 2144, Brockway vs. Stevens; 2146, Blackhall vs. Wever; 2148, Kahoe vs. O'Kane; 2150, Lequeer vs. Orton; 2152, Hansberk vs. Oppenheim; 2154, Sherman vs. Hearn.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Sutherland, J.—Edward Dempsey, Joseph Scullon, burglary; Thomas Sullivan, felonious assault and battery; George Green, felonious assault and battery; Patrick Ward, felonious assault and battery; John O'Connell, larceny from the person; James Donnelly, larceny from the person; William Clark, James Armstrong, grand larceny; John Green, grand larceny; Richard Walker, grand larceny; John H. McGuire, grand larceny; Edward S. Sparenburg, (three cases,) receiving stolen goods; Herman Decker, receiving stolen goods; Martin J. Cummings, receiving stolen goods; Albert Akreon, receiving stolen goods.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Danforth.

Carmony et al. vs. Morris et al.; order granted vacating injunction, with $10 costs, to abide event of action.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Hudson vs. Euard et al.; motion denied, with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event of action.

Elsner vs. Marks; default opened and defendant allowed to come in and defend before the referee; the condition of paying costs and disbursements of the plaintiff in the proceeding before the referee, and $10 costs of opposing this motion.

The Atlantic National Bank.

Mr. Burroughs, one of the largest stockholders in the broken Atlantic National Bank, arrived in this City yesterday, and was engaged for a considerable time in consultation with the officers of the institution as to the best course which should, under the circumstances, be pursued by the stockholders. No definite conclusion was arrived at. The books of the brokers with whom Tainter transacted business are being examined, but no report has been rendered as yet, by Mr. Meigs, who has the matter in charge. The depositors call around occasionally, to inquire concerning the prospects of a speedy return of their money, but information of an encouraging nature is at present scarce. It will probably be a considerable time before matters will be straightened out so that a dividend can be declared.

Assistant United States District-Attorney Purdy states that Taintor will be required to plead to the indictment found by the Grand Jury on the 13th inst.

Civil Service Examinations.

There will be a civil service examination in the New-York Custom-house to-day, to fill four existing vacancies, two of which are in the department of night inspectors, and two in that of the day inspectors. There are forty candidates for the vacancies, all of whom have been notified by letter to appear for examination to-day.

The Brooklyn Health Board.

Drs. Hutchinson and Conkling and Gen. Jourdan, comprising the new Brooklyn Health Board, met yesterday, but, after going over some of the applications for the positions at the disposal of the board, adjourned, to meet for organization this morning. The staff of the Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital, at a meeting, yesterday, passed resolutions demanding representation in the further organization of the Health Board.

Libel Suit Against Henry C. Bowen.

The libel suit of Thomas W. Field against Henry C. Bowen for $100,000 reached the Brooklyn Courts yesterday in the form of an application to vacate the order of arrest issued for the defendant. The application was argued before Judge McCue in the City Court, Messrs. Fenney & Holt appearing for Mr. Bowen, and Gen. Catlin for the plaintiff. The ground of application was that the complaint was not verified by an affidavit, and that it had been applied for to annoy the defendant. Judge McCue took the papers and reserved his decision.

SANITARY.

The Health Department—Weekly Statistics.

At a meeting of the Board of Health yesterday, a lengthy report was received from the Committee on Laws and Ordinances in respect to the validity of the contract between the City and the Long Island Bone Laboratory, for the removal of dead animals, offal, &c. The committee, while they believe the contract to be invalid, do not deem it expedient for the Board of Health to declare it void, and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report on the work of the different bureaus for the week ending May 3, 1873. The City Sanitary Inspector reports a total of 2,470 inspections by the Health Inspectors and their assistants.

Seven cases of small-pox were removed to hospital by the Ambulance Corps and one dead body to the Morgue. Permits have been granted for 71 vessels to discharge cargoes on vouchers from the Health Officer of this port. Two hundred and seventy-three families have been visited, to whom vaccination was offered, and 103 vaccinations performed, of which 20 were primary and 83 secondary.

The Captain of the Sanitary Company of Police reports the following as the amount of meat, fish, &c., seized and confiscated as unfit for human food: Cattle, 1; veal, ("carcass,") 1; veal, ("bob,") 14; beef, 814 pounds; veal, ("cut,") 80 pounds; poultry, 160 pounds; fish, 700 pounds.

The following tabulated statement is presented by Dr. Charles F. Russell, the Register of Records:

CAUSES.	Week ending April 26, 1873.	Week ending May 3, 1873.	Annual death rate per 1,000 during past week. (Population estimated at 1,000,000.)	Deaths in corresponding week of 1872.	Average deaths in corresponding week for the past five years.
Zymotic diseases	99	102	5.30	208	132.6
Constitutional diseases	123	130	6.77	143	117.4
Local diseases	218	219	11.39	245	213.4
Developmental diseases	42	35	1.82	32	26.2
Deaths by violence	20	14	.72	33	22.2
Total deaths for week	502	500	26.00	661	511.8

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, May 7.—Cotton in fair demand: Low Middlings, 16⅛c.; Middling, 18c.@18¼c.; net receipts, 5,062 bales; gross, 5,158 bales; exports, to the continent, 1,230 bales; sales last evening, 1,000 bales; to-day, 2,200 bales; stock, 154,905 bales.

MOBILE, May 7.—Cotton dull and weak; Low Middling, 15¼c.; Middling, 17⅛c.; net receipts, 138 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,788 bales; coastwise, 307 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 30,952 bales.

GALVESTON, May 7.—Cotton dull; nothing doing; Texas Ordinary, 13c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 583 bales; exports, coastwise, 385 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 47,624 bales.

CHARLESTON, May 7.—Cotton dull and nominal; Middling 18¼c.@18⅜c.; net receipts, 592 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 24,335 bales.

SAVANNAH, May 7.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 18¼c.; net receipts, 318 bales; exports, coastwise, 296 bales; sales, 358 bales; stock, 30,220 bales.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE SUCCESSFUL PUBLISHER of the FREE-THINKER, a monthly paper published during the last three years in the German language, treating religion, morality, science, and social questions on the platform of truth, reason, and the results of scientific progress, intends, in response to a general demand, to issue an English edition, and is willing to arrange with a proper party, possessing ready means. Thousands of subscribers ready; a brilliant pecuniary success beyond doubt. Address FREE-THINKER, Box No. 2,675 Post-office.

THE SUMMER CAMPAIGN, BY JAS. MARINE, of Sweedesboro', N. J.—Speeches of Greeley and Grant, with sixty-seven pieces of poetry. Circular on receipt of 10 cents, containing items and price. By JAMES MARINE, Bridgeport, N. J.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW.

DESKS,

Office and Library Furniture,

NO. 103 FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK.

Fine Cylinder Desks.

Warren Ward & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF CHAMBER SETS, PARLOR SUITES, LAMBREQUINS, CURTAINS, CORNICES, SHADES, BEDDING, &C., AT MODERATE PRICES. Nos. 75 and 77 SPRING-ST. corner CROSBY.

MAGNUS BROTHERS,

No. 104 Fulton-st., up-stairs, offer at retail Picture Cords, all colors, the best quality, and warranted for thirty years; Tassels, Wire, Nails, Hooks, &c., Carpet Bindings, Tacks, Thread, Shade Tassels, Cord, Banner and Upholstery Trimmings on hand and made to order at short notice.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF SMALL-ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 17, 1873.

There will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at 12 M., on WEDNESDAY, May 14, 1873, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a quantity of small-arms and accoutrements, as follows, viz.:

6,712 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, serviceable.
174 Plymouth rifles, cal. .69, needing repairs.
6,601 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonets.
6,326 Plymouth rifle sabre-bayonet scabbards.
4,344 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, serviceable.
417 Sharps & Hankins carbines, cal. .52, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, serviceable.
25 Sharps & Hankins rifles, cal. .56, needing repairs.
278 Sharps & Hankins rifle sabre-bayonets and scabbards.

Terms: One-half cash in Government funds on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

It is to be distinctly understood that no guarantee will be given to purchasers of articles offered for sale and noted in the catalogue, as regards their exact condition or quality; but it is believed, however, that everything offered for sale is as represented.

WILLIAM N. JEFFERS, Chief of Bureau.

JOSEPH HEGMAN & CO., Auctioneers.

CENTRAL SALES-ROOM, CORNER OF Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn. Regular sales of furniture, carpets, &c., every FRIDAY. Personal and faithful attention to sales at private residences. The best accommodations at our new storage-rooms for the storage of furniture, pianos, &c. THURSDAY, May 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sales-rooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, large and general assortment of furniture, eight parlor suites, six pianos, twenty refrigerators, thirty parlor, office, and cook stoves, &c., &c., which must be removed immediately by the purchasers, to give us room for our thirty-second annual sale of new and second-hand carpets, FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, May 9, 10, and 12, at 9 o'clock A. M. each day, at the Central Sales-room, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts. Many of these carpets are as good as new from parties moving, who avail themselves of this opportunity to sell their carpets and select from the large assortment on the catalogue others to fit their new rooms without waste.

ALLEN E. MINER, Auctioneer—Sales-rooms No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade-st., late Henry H. Leeds & Miner, established in 1847.

HORSE AUCTION MART, NOS. 337, 339, and 341 4th-av., corner 25th-st. By ALLEN E. MINER & BRO.

ON THURSDAY, MAY 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales rooms, No. 95 Chambers and No. 77 Reade st., SALE OF UNITED STATES MEDICAL AND SURGICAL SUPPLIES, by order of Government, comprising medicines, surgical implements, trusses, scales and weights; trunks, mattresses, linens, silks, &c., &c. The goods will be on exhibition WEDNESDAY, May 7, with catalogues.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Rosewood Piano-forte, Fine Cabinets, &c.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, May 9, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the private residence, No. 7 East 28th-st., all the handsome Furniture therein contained, consisting in part of carved rosewood parlor-suites, oak dining-room furniture, black walnut library and rosewood chamber suites, armories-a-glace, bedsteads, bureaus, black walnut library bookcases and tables, enameled bedroom-suites, fine pier and mantel mirrors, centre-tables, elegant cabinet rosewood piano-forte, bronzes, fine-cut glass and china dinner-services, reps and lace curtains, hair and spring mattresses, feather bolsters and pillows, velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpets, &c., together with an assortment of Kitchen and Laundry Furniture, &c., with which the sale will commence. Catalogues at No. 3 Pine-st., or No. 25 East 17th-st.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

A SPECIAL AND UNRESERVED SALE.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) May 8, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 304 3d-av., near 23d-st., $20,000 WORTH OF new, handsome, and substantial FURNITURE, BEDDING, &C., comprising handsome parlor, library, and chamber furniture, marble-top tables, walnut bedsteads, bureaus, wash-stands, chairs, lounges, warerobes, book-cases, curled hair mattresses, &c., &c.

ART NOTICE.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, sale of the COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS belonging to Benj. F. Corlies, Esq., comprising choice examples by American and foreign artists, at the Clinton Hall Sales-rooms.

The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

S. P. Avery's Sale!!

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, HIS ENTIRE COLLECTION OF VERY

VALUABLE PAINTINGS,

Now on view day and evening at the Gallery,

NO. 625 BROADWAY.

Over 100 DISTINGUISHED ARTISTS are represented. Such as

Gerome,	Bouguereau,	Cabanel,
Boulanger,	Escosura,	Desgoffe,
Koek-Koek,	Worms,	Couture,
Bakalowicz,	Achenbach,	Boughton,
Jourdan,	Plassan,	Riefstahl,
Lagye,	Coomans,	Kensett,
James M. Hart,	W. T. Richards, &c.	

SALE, MAY 13 AND 14,

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,

BY R. SOMERVILLE,

AT HIS GALLERY, NO. 82 5TH-AV.,

where the paintings will be removed to on the day of sale.

From the Evening Post.

Mr. Avery has, in past years, imported some of the finest modern pictures ever brought to this country, and there is hardly a private collection in the United States which is not indebted to his taste and judgment for many of its finest art selections. In view of his past experience it is not strange that he should keep up the high character of his gallery, and as a result his new importations, in some respects, exceed in interest and value any of his former efforts.

SALE BY AUCTION OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE, AND TEXAS RAILROAD—Circuit Court of the United States, District of Louisiana—Henry J. Gardner and Peter Butler vs. New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company—No. 6,958.—Pursuant to a decree rendered in the Circuit Court aforesaid, at the term of said court commencing the first Monday of November last and under the authority of said court, and to carry into execution the terms of a deed of trust or mortgage executed by the said corporation, bearing date on the 8th of March, A. D. 1869, to the plaintiffs in said cause and filed in the proceedings of the suit aforesaid to secure by the terms of the same four thousand bonds of one thousand dollars each, of a uniform series, with coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable the first day of April and of October of each year, and upon which mortgage or deed there is due the sum of four million three hundred and twenty thousand dollars, as declared in the decree in said cause: The undersigned trustees, under the supervision and direction of the undersigned masters appointed in the decree, will, on Friday, the sixth day of June, 1873, in the City of New-Orleans, in front of the post-office of the said city, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., proceed to sell the following property described in the said mortgage or deed in four separate parcels, as hereinafter described, at public auction for cash to the highest bidder: First, all that portion of the main line of the railroad of the said New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, located or to be located between the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile, and within the said cities and upon the lands, buildings, machinery, rolling stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, and privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging separately used with the same and branches and to said portion of the main line of the said railroad, and roads connecting thereunto, including all the depots, station-houses, engine houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, wood-houses, machine shops, repair shops, business offices, and other shops, offices and buildings now owned or possessed by said corporation, together with the superstructure and iron rails and its appurtenances, rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, machinery, steamboats, tugboats and their tackle, apparel and furniture, and other personal property and stock in connecting roads used as aforesaid, and the ferry rights across the Mississippi River. Second, all that portion of the road commencing at the point Westwego opposite to the city of New-Orleans, on the west bank of the Mississippi River, and extending along the track of road for a distance of seventy miles, with all the rights of the said corporation in the said portion of the main line, together with the lands, buildings, machinery, stock, and other real and personal property, and the franchises, tolls, rights, privileges pertaining and exclusively belonging to the said portion of the said road, and separately used with the same, and including depots, station-houses, engine-houses, car-houses, freight-houses, store-houses, wharves, warehouses, sheds, machine-shops, offices, and buildings, in connection with the said portion of road west of Mississippi River, together with the superstructure, iron rails, and appurtenances; also, the rolling stock, engines, cars, tenders, tools, steam-boats, machinery and other boats and vessels, and their tackle, apparel, and furniture, fuel, materials, and other personal property appertaining to and used with the constructing, repairing, or carrying on the business of this portion of the road separately and exclusively. Third, all that portion of the main line of said road located or to be located from the point on the road seventy miles from Westwego, and extending westerly through the State of Louisiana to the Sabine River, with all the lands, buildings, rights of way, superstructures, franchises, tolls, privileges, depots, stations, or other rights of way of the said corporation, or which may be held or conveyed by the said trustees or under this decree with the connecting roads, either located or surveyed, or to be located and surveyed, in the State of Louisiana, and which appertains to the said road or connecting roads or branch roads of that portion of the said road within the said State. Fourth, all of the road from the Sabine River to the City of Houston, in the State of Texas, with all the lands, right of way, superstructions, buildings, depots, stations, station-houses, shops, rolling stock, machinery, materials, appertaining or belonging to the line of road from the Sabine River aforesaid to the City of Houston, and exclusively belonging to the same, and any other real and personal property, franchises, rights of way, tolls, grants of privileges not herein described, and which are included in the said deed; and it is to be understood that the sale under this deed of trust, and the decree herein mentioned, is to be subject to a deed of trust bearing date the 1st day of January, 1869, by the said corporation to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, trustees, and which affects that portion of the said road and property before mentioned lying within the cities of New-Orleans and Mobile and between the said cities, and is not to impair in any manner the incumbrance aforesaid or the rights under the said deed, the said mortgage or deed to said parties being made to secure a uniform series of bonds of four thousand in number, and each for one thousand dollars, with interest, coupons attached of forty dollars each, payable semi-annually on the 1st of January and July of each year, and bearing even date with the mortgage, and which is referred to in the said mortgage or deed of trust to the plaintiff in this suit. And it is further understood that the property included in the second and third or other parcels above described, being the property lying westerly of the City of New-Orleans and the Mississippi River, in the States of Louisiana and Texas, shall be subject to the mortgages or deeds of trust executed by the said corporation under the power reserved in the deed of mortgage or trust described in the proceedings in this cause to issue bonds to an amount in the aggregate not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars per mile for each mile of the railroad or railroads constructed west of the Mississippi River, which power has been executed by the said corporation by the execution of a mortgage executed to Oakes Ames and Edwin D. Morgan, dated the 15th day of March, 1870, whereby an issue of bonds to the amount of twelve thousand five hundred dollars per mile was provided for upon all the tract of road in the State of Louisiana, and the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for all of the track west of the Louisiana line and lying in the State of Texas, which mortgage was modified by an act of mortgage dated 1st January, 1872, but does not increase the amount of the incumbrance; and also a further mortgage, bearing date 1st July, 1870, securing the payment of the second mortgage bonds guaranteed by the State of Louisiana, and which mortgage is an incumbrance on the railroad of said corporation to the west of the river Mississippi and extending to the Sabine River, and all other mortgages existing under said power. There will be prepared twenty days before the day of sale an inventory of the property to be sold in the different parcels, and copies of the mortgages will be in the hands of the Masters for exhibition to any person desiring to purchase. The power to the Trustees to bid for the bondholders is reserved in the decree. The Trustees and the Masters will give information of the matter intrusted to them prior to the sale.

(Signed) HENRY J. GARDNER, PETER BUTLER, Trustees.
ROBERT H. SHANNON, J. W. GURLEY, Masters.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE.

The Fort Wayne (Ind.) Gazette establishment. The only morning daily in that city. It is in sound condition and excellent running order; a good opening for capital and enterprise.

For particulars inquire of DANIEL T. WILLETS, No. 303 Pearl-st., New-York; of R. G. McNEICE, in the establishment of Aaron Wright, (proprietor,) Springboro', Warren County, Ohio; or of AMOS W. WRIGHT, Box No. 393 Chicago Post-office.

PARTNER WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER, having a large trade and extensive acquaintance in the produce and provision business, already established on a firm footing, desires a partner with $10,000 to $15,000 capital. Address G. M., Post-office Box No. 4,427.

$15,000 PROFIT FIRST YEAR.—Active partner wanted, with $5,000 cash, to join advertiser (with like cash capital) in legitimate business. For particulars address LEGITIMATE BUSINESS, Box No. 105 Times Office.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank-books, stationery, and printing. Prices low.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF MILLINERY THIS DAY in our new rooms, opposite A. T. Stewart's. Remember, we have removed to No. 779 Broadway. BINNS' New Millinery. Please don't make a mistake.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A CARD.

C. C. BEDELL respectfully informs his patrons and the public generally that he has fitted up those large stores, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av., making a large and elegant reception-room, exclusively for employers, where he continues to supply them as usual with first-class servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-Side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—All parties wanting help, and all help wanting situations, call immediately; professed Protestant and other cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, seamstresses, waitresses, nurses, ladies' maids, and general house-workers; all nations.

ATTENTION, LADIES.—YOU WOULD do well to call at WALKER'S, No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store,) for first-class German, French, and Irish help, for any capacity, for City and country. References investigated.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., near 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, will be found a large selection of competent and reliable servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also, waiters, coachmen, grooms, &c.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, WITH FIRST-class references, desires to go to Europe with a gentleman or family; speaks English and Spanish. Address No. 31 West 13th-st., from 11 to 2 o'clock.

AT THE GERMAN BUREAU, NO. 3½ Bowery, entrance on 1st-st., will be found a number of first-class German servants for all positions.

AT MRS. LOWE'S LARGE AND ELEGANT rooms, No. 316 and 318 Bowery, will be found a superior class of German servants for all capacities.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a very neat, tidy, respectable Protestant girl, who understands her work in every detail; is a competent waitress and a thorough chamber-maid; will give best recommendations from former employers; will go in country. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A HIGHLY-recommended Welsh Protestant girl; can be generally useful in a family, in almost any capacity; thoroughly understands her duties in every respect; desires a good, comfortable home in preference to high wages. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant colored girl to do light chamber-work; can cut and make dresses; all kinds of family sewing; can operate on all machines; no objections to the country; can be seen for two days at her present employer's, between 12 and 3 o'clock. Call at No. 20 East 22d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPEtent girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 324 East 25th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., two flights up.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACtive young woman as first-class chamber-maid and laundress; understands fine washing and fluting; is willing and obliging; City or country; unexceptionable City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWing or Waitress in a small family.—A beautiful seamstress; very handy at waiting on a lady; long and very good City references; wages $16; young and genteel. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a Protestant German girl; is fully competent and willing to make herself useful; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—By a German Protestant young woman; would assist with washing and ironing; thoroughly competent, and has best of City references. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to assist with washing and ironing; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call at No. 63 West Washington-place, top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A SCOTCH girl as chamber-maid and seamstress, or to do fine washing; can give satisfactory reference in regard to capability, honesty, &c. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG girl as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a first-class private boarding-house; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 221 East 21st-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A REspectable young girl, to do chamber-work and plain sewing; would take care of children; no objection to the country. Call at present employer's, No. 24 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and to assist in the washing; is willing and obliging; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family; City references from her last place. Call at No. 243 West 33d-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; six years' City reference from last place; City or country. Call at No. 166 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or to do plain sewing, in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 213 West 36th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and waitress; satisfactory reference. Call for two days at No. 232 East 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOman as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; no objection to wait on lady, or go in the country. Call at No. 243 West 32d-st., in the grocery-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A FIRST-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country, and best of City references. Call at No. 391 8th-av., second floor, back room.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable girl to do chamber-work and waiting in a private family. Call or address at Mr. Saugle's shoe-store, Carmansville, N. Y.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A WELL-RECommended young girl, as chamber-maid and fine washer. Inquire at present employer's, No. 25 West 49th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT girl as chamber-maid and to do sewing, or chamber-work and waiting, in a small private family; best City reference. Call at No. 270 7th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; is a good washer and ironer; City or country; best City reference. Apply at No. 266 2d-av., near 25th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as washer and ironer; City reference from her last place, where she lived eight years. Call at 209 East 38th-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—CHAMBER-maid and waitress, or to assist with washing. Call at No. 225 West 51st-st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL as chamber-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call at No. 331 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two very neat, respectable young people; one is an excellent family cook, good washer, and ironer; the other is a thorough chamber-maid and excellent waitress; both will do the work of a family between them, in City or country; will give best recommendation from former employers. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—Chamber-maid and Waitress.—By two very neat, respectable young people; one is an excellent family cook, good washer and ironer; the other is a thorough chamber-maid and an excellent waitress; both will do the work of a family between them, in City or country; will give best City recommendation from former employers. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COOK.—BY AN A NO. 1 COOK, FOR ALL kinds of French and English cooking; cake, jellies, ices, desserts, soups, brown gravies; bones and lards, &c.; has unexceptionable City reference for ability and character that will bear the strictest investigation; will go to the country with a family. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A VERY EXCELLENT SUPErior family cook; can do all kinds of first-class cooking; is accustomed to serve dinners in first-class style; makes all kinds of desserts, jellies, and creams, and a most excellent bread and pastry baker; best of references. Apply at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHEFF OR man cook, who can do all kinds of fine and artistic cooking; he can give excellent references from some of the most respectable families in the City, in whose employ he was, regarding capability, &c., and is perfect master in his profession. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., in the French Office, until suited.

COOK.—BY A VERY HIGHLY-RECOMmended woman as first-class cook; sober, honest, neat, industrious, good temper, obliging; do all kinds of cooking, French or English; meats, soups, bone, lard, pastry, creams, &c.; would like to have her kitchen-maid with her; terms moderate; country or City. Call at No. 338 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY-COMPETENT young woman, who is a competent (English) cook; can do all kinds of family cooking; understands meats, game, poultry, fish, soups, bread, biscuits, pastry, &c.; will give best recommendations. Call at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN FAMILY COOK, who understands ordinary cooking well, and is a good bread-baker; would not object to part of the washing in a small family; age thirty; wages, $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK.—WITHOUT WASHING; UNDERstands cooking, baking, and pastry in all their branches; no objection to the country with a City family; best City references; age thirty-eight; wages $20. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., up-stairs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German young woman; understands French, English, and German cooking in all its branches; is willing and obliging; has good references. Call at Mrs. Haw's, Nos. 348 Bowery, entrance on Great Jones-street.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT widow, as good family cook in the country, where she could have her little boy, who is no trouble; reference first-class; wages, $20, but will take $12 or $14 with the boy; she is a good person. Can be seen at No. 415 5th-av., French Office.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED RELIABLE person as good plain cook in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 132 East 23d-st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and pastry; is careful and obliging; understands milk and butter; City or country; City reference. Call at No. 208 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a respectable Protestant woman, as good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a good cook and laundress, and also understands the care of milk and butter; prefers the country; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., (over drug-store.)

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO REspectable Protestant Christian servants, who have the best of City references; wish to go together; one as first-class family cook, other as regular laundress or waitress. Can be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD thorough cook and baker; will assist in the coarse washing, or do the cooking, washing, and ironing of a small family; is careful and obliging; best City reference; City or country. Call at No. 203 West 27th-st., near 7th-av., first floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO respectable Protestant girls; one as cook and do the coarse washing, the other as chamber-maid and do fine washing, or waitress; no objection to the country for Summer; City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th-st., ring bell No. 3.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS a thorough plain cook, washer, and ironer; is a splendid washer and ironer; has five years' City reference; lady to be seen; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as first-class cook; country or City; highly recommended for honesty, sobriety, capability, &c.; can do all kinds of cooking, meats, pastry, greens, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT COOK who is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands the care of milk and butter, and is an excellent bread and cake maker; is willing to go to the country. Apply at No. 87 3d av., corner 12th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a German Protestant girl who understands cooking in all its branches perfectly, and is a very excellent washer and ironer; best City references. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR General Housework.—Will be found a neat, economical, and reliable servant, a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Apply at No. 111 Atlantic-av., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY a respectable German girl; is a first-rate cook, and excellent washer and ironer; will give best recommendations. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches thoroughly; has unexceptionable City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—PROTESTANT, FIRST CLASS; HER late employer will tell ladies what she can do; age forty; wages $25. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman as first-class cook in a private family; one who understands her business thoroughly; best of City reference given. Call or address J. T., No. 56 West 35th-st., second floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS first-class cook or laundress; daughter as waitress and chamber-maid, in small private family; best City reference; no objection to country. Call at No. 60 East 21st-st., between Madison and Park avs.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a very good Protestant girl to cook, wash, and iron, or would do house-work in a small private family; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 250 6th-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as first-class cook in a small private family; she thoroughly understands her business, and has first-class City reference; City preferred. Call for two days at No. 254 West 19th-st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a neat, tidy young woman as cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is a good cook and an excellent laundress; City references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, in a private family to do cooking and coarse washing; first-class City reference. Call at No. 329 East 21st-st., first floor, back.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference. Call at No. 55 West 9th-st.

DOMESTIC HELP

Of all kinds constantly on hand at

ODELL'S,

No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway. ESTABLISHED 1852.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT woman who understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, and desserts; satisfactory references given. Call at No. 133 West 19th-st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer, in a respectable family; good City reference. Apply at No. 331 West 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as cook and to assist with the washing; has seven years' City reference from last employer. Call at No. 387 2d-av., fancy store.

COOK, &c.—BY A COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in the country; excellent bread and cake maker; would do house-work for a small private family. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY BY A SUPERIOR cook, who makes all kinds of desserts; she understands the care of milk and butter. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer, in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 588 10th-av., between 42d and 43d sts.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City references. Call at No. 241 East 38th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS first-class cook; understands French and English cooking; has the highest reference from best of families. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY a Protestant German girl; is an excellent family cook, and first-rate washer and ironer; best recommendations. Apply at 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT WOman as good plain cook; has good City reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; country preferred. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 34 Madison-av.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS COOK, washer, and ironer; understands the business properly. Call at No. 32 3d-av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK; has the best of City references; is a good baker. Call at No. 160 West 28th-st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK AND CHAMBER-maid to work together in a family in the country. Call at No. 106 6th-av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK, a real cordon bleu; best reference. To be seen at French Office, No. 405 5th-av.

COMPANION AND ASSISTANT TO an elderly lady; is conversant in all the duties of housekeeping; understands sewing, fancy work; no objections to leave the City; references exchanged. Address No. 123 East 12th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT dress-maker, accustomed to working by the day in private families, wishes a permanent place with a family residing in the country for the Summer; understands family sewing. Address Dress-maker, No. 293 7th-av.

GET YOUR FIRST-CLASS COLORED servants, male and female, for every capacity at the shortest notice, at Simms' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

HOUSEKEEPER, &c.—A LADY WOULD like a position as housekeeper, or companion to an invalid lady; or is willing to accept any other position of trust not menial; good references. Address M. M. D., No. 86 2d-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN widow lady of respectability, who can give unexceptionable City references as to capability as housekeeper, or would take charge of an aged couple or an invalid. Call at No. 462 Lexington-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT, tidy young woman; can do plain cooking and family work in general; has no objections to be generally useful in a family; is a very nice washer and ironer; will give best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, to do general house-work in a private family; is a good plain cook and good laundress; good references; prefers the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY NEAT and tidy German girl, or would go as cook, washer, and ironer; is willing and obliging, and in every way competent; best City reference. Apply at No. 303 Bowery, entrance on 1st-st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE German girl; is a good cook, and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A PROTESTANT girl, to work for a small family or to do light chamber-work; good reference. Call for two days at 158 West 53d-st., cor. 7th-av., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do house-work in a small family; has two years' reference from her last place. Apply at No. 1,394 3d-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN girl, to do general house-work, or as cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. Hild's.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable English Protestant woman as maid and seamstress, or would go as maid to an elderly or invalid lady; she is an excellent seamstress, and understands Wheeler & Wilson's machine, and has no objection to travel or go in the country; she can give excellent references, and is willing to take care of grown children if necessary. Call at No. 57 6th-av., in the store.

LADIES' MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a German woman; speaks French fluently; is a thorough dress-maker and seamstress; dress hair and wait on a lady; will travel with a lady as nurse; best City references; City or country. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, as laundress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 650 East 9th-st., top floor.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN as lady's maid and seamstress in a private family; understands hair-dressing and dress-making, all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator; the best of City reference. Call at No. 630 6th-av., near 37th-st., in the fancy-store.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS YOUNG woman, an excellent laundress; all kinds of French fluting and box-plaiting, and ladies' and children's finery, in the neatest manner; best references as to capability, &c.; last employer to be seen. Apply at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A YOUNG WOMAN, WHO can do French fluting, puffing, polishing, &c., clear starching, all kinds of laces and fineries in superior style; unexceptionable City reference from parties who can be seen. Inquire at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress or chamber-maid; is thoroughly competent and has one year's City reference from present employer. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—PROTESTANT; CITY REFerences; would like to stay in the City house, and have the family wash sent to her; wages, $18. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress, who has no superior in New-York, in a good private family, to remain in the City and have the family wash sent in from the country; best of City references. Call at No. 27 East 28th-st.

LAUNDRESS.—A WOMAN WOULD TAKE washing and ironing in or go out by the day; can be well recommended. Mrs. Egach, No. 211 East 17th-st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as first-class laundress in a private family; City or country. Call at No. 122 East 26th-st., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNdress; has the best of City references; will go to City or country. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN as nurse and seamstress; would like to go to the country for the Summer, or to travel with a family to Europe; has been in Europe with a family before; best City reference from her late employer; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen from 10 until 4, at No. 298 Madison-av.

NURSERY-MAID.—PROTESTANT, FOR grown children; neat sewer, tidy, smart, girl with satisfactory City references; wages $15; can do chamber-work very nicely. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, as nurse; can take care of a baby from its birth; has long experience; is a good sewer; none need apply but first-class private families; country preferred; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 206 East 29th-st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY TIDY YOUNG WELSH Protestant girl; is also a very good family seamstress; is kind, attentive and affectionate to children; will give best recommendations from former employers. Call at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NURSE.—VERY COMPETENT IN THE way of teaching French to growing children; is also a very excellent seamstress, and very highly recommended. Call at Jacquin's French Office, No. 621 6th-av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A highly-respectable young girl, to take care of children and do light sewing; she can give excellent references, and is willing to travel or go in the country. Apply at No. 405 5th-av., French Office.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit; would take full charge of a baby from its birth; best City reference from last place. Call or address No. 426 East 15th-st., Room No. 10.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT nurse; is thoroughly competent and reliable; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has the highest reference. Call at office, No. 721 6th-av., Reservoir-square.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A German Protestant young woman; is thoroughly competent, and willing and obliging; unexceptionable reference. Call at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, lately landed, as nurse or chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 533 2d-av., near 30th-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT PERSON AS nurse for a couple of children; can take entire charge of baby; good City reference. Apply at No. 329 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as infant's nurse; can take entire charge, and would bring it up by bottle; three years' City reference. Call at No. 427 West 34th-st.

NURSE.—AS COMPETENT EXPERIENCED nurse; understands the care of a baby from birth; no objection to travel with a family; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av., Room No. 6.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WIDOW, AGED twenty-five, Protestant, as nurse to infant or growing children; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 741 7th-av., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE; can take entire charge of an infant from birth, or do chamber-work and plain sewing; good City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th-st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTant woman as nurse; can bring an infant up by the bottle; best City reference. Call at No. 3½ West 42d-st.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse and do plain sewing. Can be seen at present employer's from 1 to 4 at No. 412 West 23d-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as seamstress; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; cuts and fits children's clothes; would assist in chamber-work, or care of children; would like to go to the country or travel; best City reference. Call at No. 1,283 Broadway, corner of 33d-st., entrance on the street.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, who can do any kind of fancy needle-work and embroidery; has excellent City reference; is willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a young woman, who is a good operator, shirt-maker, and family seamstress; willing to assist in chamber-work or the care of children; good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, by the day, week, or month; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's and Wilcox & Gibbs' machines; no objection to the country. Call at No. 370 3d-av.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMily seamstress; good dress-maker; can cut and fit; operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would travel or go in the country; good City reference. Call at No. 141 West 28th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A SEAMSTRESS, WHO is an excellent fine washer and ironer, in a small private family; would have no objection to go to the country with a family for the Summer months. Apply at No. 87 3d-av., corner 12th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as seamstress; would assist with the waiting; no objections to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 27 East 28th-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A MOST RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; willing to do light chamber-work; would wait on lady; good City references. Call at No. 250 West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT City reference; without being strictly first-class, this girl is really competent, and of most pleasing address; wages $16; will assist at chamber-work if required. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A MOST EFFICIENT young woman, capable of taking a waiter man's place; superior reference from some of the first families of the City, who can be seen. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver, &c., and has the best of City references. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—CHAMBER-MAID AND waitress by a very respectable, neat, tidy young woman; good waitress; also chamber-maid; country or City; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-class waitress in a private family; country preferred; best City reference. Apply at No. 737 6th-av., corner 42d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as a very competent waitress; can take a man's place at waiting; City or country; has the best possible City references. Call at 621 6th-av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as first-class waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 340 West 26th-st.

WASHING, IRONING, AND PUFFING neatly done, or gentlemen's washing done up in style, or a good woman to work out by the day at any kind. Call or address Mrs. Rouke, 327 West 46th-st.

MALES.

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE of the Bowery Branch Young Men's Christian Association of the City of New-York, No. 134 Bowery, between Broome and Grand sts., furnishes employers promptly with clerks, copyists, cooks, coachmen, farmers, gardeners, laborers, mechanics, office boys and all kinds of male labor, free of charge to employer or employe. Men forwarded to the country, on receipt of fare. Address personally, or by letter, (with stamp inclosed,) W. B. CHURCHILL, Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch, Y. M. C. A.

ASSISTANT GARDENER, &c.—BY A sober, industrious Protestant, who can do plain gardening, milking, mow lawns, trim walks, care and drive horses, &c.; well recommended. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A SOber, trustworthy single man, who thoroughly understands the proper care and management of horses, carriages, harness; safe and experienced driver; understands gardening; can milk; willing to make himself useful; unexceptionable City references. Address T. B., Box No. 214 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RELIABLE MARRIED man, without incumbrance; is strictly honest and sober; understands his business thoroughly; has four years' first-class City reference from his last employer. Address W. R. M., Box No. 28, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY a married man; first-class coachman and gardener; wife will do chamber-work and waiting; no family; first-class reference from last employer as to character and ability. Address W. C., Box No. 241 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF long experience; understands his duties thoroughly; best of reference; none but first-class family need apply. Call or address T. M., No. 644 6th-av., harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN, of large experience in the proper care and treatment of horses; thoroughly understands his duty; a most competent groom and steady driver; unexceptionable City recommendations. Address L. D., at Doctor Lockard's, No. 124 East 18th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MARRIED MAN AS coachman; is temperate; understands the care of horses; is a good driver, and will be found willing and obliging; no objection to City or country; can furnish good reference. Address Coachman, for two days, Brooklyn Post-office.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young German (single) as coachman; first-class driver; understands the proper care and treatment of horses, carriages, &c.; ten years' experience in this City; sober and obliging; best City references. Address H. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN as a good groom and a careful driver; seven years' City references; would go to the country; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. W., No. 748 6th-av., between 42d and 43d st., harness-store.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGlishman, single; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; honest, willing, and obliging; first-class City, and other testimonials. Address Coachman, No. 123 Cedar-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SOBER, STEADY, SINgle man as coachman and gardener; good reference; willing to make himself generally useful; four years' reference from his last place. Call or address J. S., Box No. 221 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN; understands his business perfectly; is a good, steady, and careful driver; thoroughly competent in every respect; highly recommended; City or country. Call or address G. V., No. 17 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE PROTESTant man, who thoroughly understands his business; sober, steady, willing, obliging; City or country; highly recommended. Call or address B. R., No. 119 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS, COMPEtent man; is an excellent groom and careful, steady driver, strictly temperate; six years' unexceptionable City references. Call on or address James, No. 118 West 33d-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—THOROUGHly understands the business; can give the best of references for ten years as to character, honesty, ability, &c. Can be seen for two days at the harness-store, No. 844 6th-av., from 8 to 10 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.

COACHMAN.—FIRST-CLASS; A RESPECTable man; thoroughly understands his business; an excellent groom; careful City driver; strictly temperate and obliging; can produce the best City reference. Address B. B., No. 160 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; can wait at table if required; eight years' reference from last place; can be highly recommended; country preferred. Address G. B., Box No. 226 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF many years' experience in this City; satisfactory City reference; no objection to a nice country place. Call or address B. J., No. 2 West 30th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM, OR Groom.—By a single Protestant young man; understands his duties perfectly; good driver and excellent groom; City or country; good City reference. Call or address D. S., private stable, 119 East 22d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS first-class coachman in a private family; ten years' best City references from last place. Call on or address H. G., No. 793 Broadway, at Gibson's.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; is willing and obliging; is a good driver; can be highly recommended. Address J. D., Box No. 219 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN (ENGlish) as coachman and groom, in a private family; thoroughly understands his business. Call or address P. P., No. 140 West 30th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE young man of temperate habits; sober, trustworthy, and obliging; satisfactory City reference. Call or address Coachman, No. 107 East 30th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR A single man as coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call on or address M. M., No. 300 West 3 th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS coachman; understands his business; served a gentleman for years, who is his reference. Call or address W. H., No. 128 West 31st-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN WHO understands the business; is not afraid of work; will be generally useful; best City and country references. Address C. C., Box No. 200 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A GERMAN COACHman, married, one child; good groom and first-class driver; sober and obliging; best City references. Address M. B., Box No. 234 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A Protestant young man, single; can be well recommended from last employer. Call or address J. F., No. 151 West 26th-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his coachman, whom he can highly recommend to any one; man leaves his present employer on account of going out West. Address P. C., 154 6th-av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXperience; a good groom and careful City driver; is respectful and obliging; first-class City reference from last place. Address R. P., No. 212 West 41st-st.

COURIER.—BY A YOUNG MAN WHO speaks French, German, and English, to travel to Europe with a private family; has traveled all over Europe; best recommendation. Address Courier, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

FARMER AND HOUSE-WORKER, &c.—BY a respectable man and wife, lately landed; no children; can do most kinds of farm-work, stabling, caring and driving horses, &c.; wife is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and dairy woman; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

FARMER.—BY AN ENGLISH FARMER, TO take the management of a farm; thoroughly understands the rearing and breeding of all kinds of stock, and has a good practical knowledge of the routine of crops and book-keeping, or would take a farm on shares. Apply at Norton's Intelligence Office, No. 3 Whitehall-st., New-York.

FIREMAN, PORTER, OR WATCHman.—In hotel or like, in City or country, by a respectable man; can build fires, tend boilers, and do all that is required in either of the above branches; good recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER, COACHMAN, &c.—BY A man aged twenty-four, who thoroughly understands all branches of out-door gardening, pruning, bordering, laying out walks, &c.; also a good driver and groom, and can milk; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

NURSE OR GENTLEMAN SERVANT.—By an English Protestant man, with the best City recommendations as well as European for capability, honesty, integrity, and sobriety; has had large experience. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTant, as waiter in a small Protestant private family; is highly recommended, sober, willing, and obliging; has no objection to go with a family in the country. Call at No. 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WAITER.—A PROTESTANT SWEDE, AS waiter or in-door servant in a gentleman's family, in City or country; twenty years' experience; satisfactory City references; willing and obliging. Call at Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., up-stairs.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH waiter, who speaks English perfectly, and is thoroughly efficient in every respect; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Address Henry, No. 104 East 40th-st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER in a private family; is a Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; two years' good reference. Address or apply to W. E., 462 6th-av., for two days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, AS waiter in a private family, or valet to a single gentleman; City or country. Address P. M., Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A BANKING-HOUSE, A young man capable of assisting in the book-keeping and correspondence; a thorough knowledge of German and French in speaking and writing indispensable. Address, with references, FINANCIAL, Box No. 127 Times Office.

WANTED—HORSE-SHOERS; SIXTEEN floormen and five firemen; wages, $2 50 per day; good men can have work the year through; no society men wanted. Apply at Broadway and Seventh-avenue Depot, 7th-av., corner of 51st-st., immediately.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress, and to assist with the ironing; a Protestant preferred; must be willing and obliging, and bring good reference. Apply at No. 444 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS DRAUGHTSman in a civil engineer's office. Apply to WILLIAM WILLIAMS, Civil Engineer, Hackensack, N. J.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A single man as butler. Experienced men can address, with full particulars, M. E. C., Box No. 82 Up-town Times Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS; one to cook, wash and iron, the other to do chamber-work and assist with washing. Apply at No. 212 East 126th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS laundress and chamber-maid. Call for two days at No. 223 5th-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS and seamstress; wages $14; City reference required. Apply at No. 44 Park-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS.

UN CUISINIER ALSACIEN DE STRASbourg, cherche une place dans un hôtel ou maison bourgeoise. S'adresser chez Mr. Jacquinea, 621 6th-av.

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ENGLISH STANDARD ROSES.

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The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE SQUIRE'S LAST SHILLING—Mr. H. A. Sothern, Mr. J. B. Polk, Miss Kate Germon.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—DIVORCE—Mr. Geo. Clarke, Mr. Louis James, Miss Clara Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD.—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY.—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Mavel, Miss Fanny Beane.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—MONTE CRISTO.—Mr. Fechter, Mr. Wheatleigh, Miss Lizzie Price.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—AZRAEL.—Messrs. Marsh, Barthelomew, Miss Lulu.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES AND CURIOSITIES—A flatiron and evening.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FROU-FROU—Miss Agnes Ethel.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—MACEVOY'S HIBERNICON—Panorama of Ireland.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed.

AVERY'S ART GALLERY.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To-day the Board of Aldermen will be expected to act upon the nominations submitted to them on Monday by Mayor HAVEMEYER. The Commissioners of Taxes represent a department of Municipal activity which is required to go to work at once. We have endured SANDS and CREAMER long enough, and any considerable addition to their term of office will raise a very general inquiry among the public as to who is responsible for it. Moreover, the preparations for collecting the taxes of the year represent a pretty formidable amount of labor, even after the valuations have been fixed. The organization of a new department will necessarily impede operations for some time, and the Aldermen should not allow themselves to be used for the purpose of placing fresh obstacles in the way of public business. Whatever they do in this and other cases should be done promptly, and should be dictated by motives which they will not be ashamed to publicly explain and defend.

The Jury bill has at last become law. Under its provisions counsel for the people secure, in criminal trials, the right of making as many challenges as counsel for the prisoner, and the Court is made the ultimate arbiter of the qualifications of jurors. Now that one great obstacle in the way of convicting TWEED has been removed, let us have the chief of our Municipal plunderers once more brought to trial. With the safeguards against corrupt jurors which this law puts in the hands of the public prosecutor and of the presiding Judge, it will be very remarkable if TWEED's next trial results in so flagrant a miscarriage of justice as did that of January last. By the way, is it true that some half-dozen State Senators have put their names to a memorial recommending one HENRY W. WILLIAMS to fill any of the commissionerships for which the Mayor is about to send in nominations? And is this the same HENRY W. WILLIAMS who was the eleventh juror on the Tweed trial, and was then described by the Press as a claim agent, an Albany lobbyist, and one who had worked industriously at Saratoga to defeat the prosecution of Judge BARNARD? Will the Senatorial friends of this gentleman let the people of New-York know what he has done to earn their warm indorsement for public office?

Decisive steps were taken yesterday in behalf of cheap transportation by the action of the Astor House Convention. The fact that this body was not so large as had been expected does not diminish its importance, since a permanent organization was effected under Hon. JOSIAH QUINCEY, and resolutions were adopted which cannot fail to have effect upon the public mind. There are grave questions in the declarations of the Convention, concerning which there may be differences of opinion among the friends of the cause it represents, but they are not vital to the success of its general purpose. The practical way to the abrogation of exorbitant freight charges undoubtedly lies in bringing the transportation lines into subjection to law, and as this can never be done so long as these lines control all departments of the State Governments, the Convention wisely resolved to work a reform in this respect. When railroads cannot influence legislation, and are unable to dictate to Governors and Judges, the solution of the problem of cheap transportation, so far as concerns existing lines, will be comparatively easy. The struggle to achieve this result is now fairly commenced, and there can be no doubt how it will terminate. The American people have never determined to do anything which they have not accomplished, and they have determined to secure cheap transportation.

The decision of the Supreme Court, General Term, in affirming the judgment against EDWARD S. STOKES, has much more value than its application to that particular case, as the law of murder is discussed with great learning, and the rule laid down with needed precision. Admitting that Judge BOARDMAN erred in one portion of his charge, in giving the jury the common law definition of murder instead of that of the statute, the Courts hold that the prisoner was not prejudiced by this error, and should not derive any benefit therefrom. In concluding the discussion of the points involved, Judge FANCHER very sensibly says:

"The structure of civilized society rests upon laws that punish such offenses. Those laws should be faithfully administered. When there has been a conviction for crime, after a fair trial, the penalty should follow; and it is not for any light reason that the Court should reverse the conviction."

If the views which have led the Court to its conclusions in this case had generally prevailed in the administration of the law in the past, our tribunals would not be so often called upon in the present to try capital cases.

It is now denied that the Khan of Khiva has offered unconditional submission to the Russian demands, and the statement is made that, although the Khan released some of his prisoners, he accompanied the act with a demand for the withdrawal of the Russian expedition, and insisted on other conditions which the Czar will not accept. This news comes from the *Nord* of Brussels, a paper conducted in Russian interests, and likely to be well informed. If it prove to be true, the expectation raised by prior dispatches of an immediate end of the Khivan difficulty is destroyed. It is certain that the Czar will insist on the most absolute submission before abandoning his enterprise, and we may therefore safely assume that this affair has not reached an abrupt conclusion.

In order to avoid a possible contingency of great perplexity, the Legislature should provide at the present session some place where the street refuse of this City can be legally dumped. Hitherto it has been taken to New-Jersey for filling-in purposes; but this may be stopped at any time by the authorities in that State, and the question of its disposal would then present a serious problem. It has been proposed to use it to fill in at the upper end of Randall's Island, and at the last meeting of the Board of Aldermen a report was read from Gen. MCCLELLAN that 657,000 cubic yards could be used for this purpose. By this disposition of the refuse, the City would be put to little cost in its transportation, and a large amount of land would be reclaimed which would be extremely valuable. As the law now stands, the Board of Police would be subject to interference in making this disposition of the refuse; nor can anything else be done with it without taking the risk of having all proceedings stopped. An act of the Legislature is, therefore, needed to make it certain that the City can get rid of this refuse, and a bill for this purpose having been sent to Albany it should be passed. There can be no valid objection to such a law, and it is an urgent need of the City.

The Late Chief-Justice.

The death of Chief-Justice CHASE yesterday morning, was the sudden termination of a career of great usefulness and honor, which there had been reasonable ground to hope might yet be extended a number of years. The symptoms of approaching dissolution, which three years ago awakened the alarm of his friends and the concern of the nation, had of late been considerably modified, and there was no sign in his clear intellect and sustained cheerfulness that the final change need be soon expected. We believe that none of his contemporaries could have passed away leaving with the country a more profound respect for great public services, or a more genuine regret for the ending of a life in many respects singularly noble. The natural capacity of Mr. CHASE for a public career was very great, and it had been fully developed by a careful and thorough training. He possessed, in a remarkable degree, many unusual qualities. Both his taste and his talent for the arduous yet fascinating study of affairs were early developed. His influence over men, the result of native vigor, as well as of a genial spirit and refined manners, was recognized by all who came within its range. His devotion to lofty aims was proven at a time when such devotion was severely tested, and he never lacked—certainly never while engaged in active political life—the courage of his convictions. He had an unusual grasp of complex subjects, facility in the simple statement of his conclusions, and great tenacity of purpose, not untempered, however, by a readiness to revise his opinions when circumstances required. Whether we regard his services as a leader in the political movement for the restriction and ultimate extinction of slavery, or as a member of the Government during the rebellion, with the burden of the finances especially upon his shoulders, or as the head of the Supreme Court in the trying period succeeding the close of the war, we may be sure that his mark on the history of his times will for a long time be distinctly recognized. In either of the first two of these divisions of his life, he may be said to have earned a lasting name, while in the latter he has shown a character and attainments not unworthy of the court over which he presided.

The nation owes much to Mr. CHASE for his early appreciation and persistent defense of the friendly spirit of the Constitution toward freedom. There was, in the first stages of the anti-slavery movement, a great danger that the moral sense of the people, deeply stirred as it was, would turn against the Constitution and the Union, behind which the slave power seemed so strongly intrenched. It was not difficult to convince the Northern States that slavery was an outrage on morals, an insult to justice, and a source of terrible humiliation to the country. It was a simple matter when the slave-owners presented their sophistries about the constitutional guarantees of slavery to accept the naked issue as they offered it, and to reject the authority of the Constitution in order to get at the monstrous evil in behalf of which it was cited. But to pierce the sophistries, to refute the aspersions on the Constitution, and to enlist the people at once in behalf of the authority of law and against the miserable system which sought protection behind the law, that was the work of a statesman. In large measure it fell to the lot of Mr. CHASE to perform it. The magnificent courage, the intellectual strength, and the purity of character which he brought to the task ought never to be forgotten.

Nor should the country lightly ignore the qualities Mr. CHASE gave proof of in the Treasury Department. His work there was unprecedented in any country at any time. He had to devise means for raising revenue from a country utterly unused to the processes usual for that end. There was not only no adequate machinery included in the scheme of administration, but the inadequate machinery in existence was completely blocked by the rebellion. He had to provide money in amounts utterly beyond reach by taxation, and to borrow money of a people whose banking system was overturned at the moment the loans were demanded. At its best, the American people, in 1861, had little money not already profitably invested; no foreign people yet believed in the stability of the Government; and the doubts of foreigners infected a large part of our own people. No one knew what could be done, few saw the extent of the need that was upon us, fewer still thought it could end in anything but ruin.

For three years actual bankruptcy stared the Secretary in the face. We believe he never faltered. Certainly he never showed any sign in public of flinching. No one will now deny that some of his measures touched the extreme limit of the powers of a free government. The Legal-Tender law, according to his own subsequent decision, passed that limit. But the country was saved, and it would be hard work now to convince the people that the means which did the work were not "necessary and proper" to that end.

One precious legacy the Chief-Justice leaves his countrymen, which cannot be overlooked, even in the presence of his great public services. It is the memory of his unspotted personal character. That ought not to be a great distinction. Among his earlier contemporaries it was not. But his fellow-citizens have learned the inestimable value of such a reputation as that of Mr. CHASE by sad experience. They will, therefore, cherish his the more faithfully.

The Court of Appeals and the Canal Fund.

The Democratic administration of the canal fund resulted in leaving some very large gaps in that division of the State bank account. Following the lead of their Tammany friends in this City, the State officials allowed the canal fund to be used to supply deficiencies created in other departments of expenditure, and after a course of very loose if not thoroughly corrupt financiering, they found themselves compelled to deal with a formidable deficiency in the source of their irregular drafts. Controller NICHOLS drew up a statement, also very loose in its character, of the "acknowledged and estimated" debts and liabilities payable from the canal fund, but for the payment of which no money remained in the treasury at the end of 1871. The Legislature of 1872 passed a law known as chapter 700, under which the question of issuing bonds to meet this debt of undefined amount was submitted to the people last Fall. The question was voted on by a limited section of the electors, but the law was properly held to be unconstitutional by Controller HOPKINS, and the alternative of issuing bonds under it was accordingly not embraced by him. A subsequent law, chapter 734 of 1872, afforded a provisional substitute for the Funding bill by authorizing the imposition of a tax of three and a half mills on the dollar of the assessed valuation of all the property in the State, to provide for the $6,000,000 or so of estimated deficiency in the canal fund. If a lower rate should be found to yield enough, the Legislature left it optional with the administrative officers of the State to reduce the tax, so that neither the amount nor the object of this impost were accurately defined as required by the Constitution. Chiefly on these grounds the Court of Appeals has unanimously sustained the position taken up by the Supervisors of Kings County in refusing to pay the tax in question. The decision is a remarkable tribute to the ability and energy of Judge VAN COTT, who has persevered in spite of the decisions of general and special terms of the Supreme Court in maintaining the opinion now offered by the highest Court of the State. To the general tax-payer the decision is of interest, inasmuch as it may help to check the loose methods of dealing with the public credit, not yet unknown in the State Legislature. So far as the making up of the canal fund deficiency goes, that must be provided for in a more regular way. The laying on of the burden is merely deferred; its necessity has not been removed.

Fighting Off Justice.

In March last, MICHAEL NIXON was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be hanged on the 16th of May. In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, ROBERT BLEAKLEY is now on trial for a like offense. In both cases the killing, which formed the gist of the alleged crime, was admitted; in both was set up the plea of insanity, fortified in the former case by the plea of self-defense. The conviction of NIXON was at once followed by an attempt on the part of his counsel to secure a stay of proceedings. The conviction of BLEAKLEY, if he should be, convicted, will undoubtedly be the signal for a similar effort.

It is to be remarked that the same counsel was employed in both these cases, as he is in a majority of all the murder cases which come before our courts. This, we suppose, may fairly be taken as an evidence of his success in this specialty of practice, and it becomes interesting to note the means by which that success is attained. The tactics he employs will be found on examination to be substantially limited to the two devices we have named, viz., the plea of insanity, and if that fails, a stay of proceedings. Of course in this system he is not singular. Other lawyers have tried it, but this particular one has exhibited a degree of intrepidity in its use that has made him justly the favorite of those eccentric persons whose weakness it is to "drop into" murder from time to time, as Mr. WEGG was wont to "drop into" poetry. It appears evident, therefore, that these two agencies are quite as confidently relied upon by our amiable murderers to secure immunity as an "alibi" in the days of the Old Bailey.

Nothing, we venture to say, could prove more emphatically the necessity of changing our present law on both these points. A lawyer may, perhaps, justify himself for using any means the law allows him to secure the acquittal of his client, though his efforts be pushed to the very verge of conscientiousness, or even into the realm of legal chicanery. But we must protest against a law which holds out to every assassin the promise of acquittal on the flimsiest evidence of insanity proffered by any irresponsible or impecunious physician, self-styled an "expert," or at least the prospect, even after conviction, of a delay so indefinite as to seem to the eye of hope and present lust for blood practically endless. The execution of FOSTER gave no warning to crime which the delay in FOSTER'S execution did not more than counterbalance. Nor must we take too much courage from the fact that the stay asked for in NIXON'S case has just been refused by Judge BARRETT. The prisoner's counsel has the liberty of applying to any and every other of the thirty odd Supreme Court Judges in the State for the stay which Judge BARRETT refused, and that right he announces his intention of exercising.

Now, this, to a layman at least, and we believe to a good many lawyers, seems in theory a monstrous anomaly, and in practice a monstrous abuse, which should at once be abolished. It is an outrage on public justice; it is an insult to every Judge on the bench. Why should Judge BARRETT have the power to suspend the sentence which Judge BRADY, a Judge of co-ordinate and equal jurisdiction, has imposed? Or even granting this, why should Judge BARRETT'S decision, once given, be at the mercy of Judge Smith, or Brown, or Robinson, who are supposed to know no more of the law than Judge BARRETT? If Judge BARRETT'S decision does not state the law, he is unfit to be on the bench. If it does, as we believe, there ought to be an end of the case. At any rate, the decision of any Judge should be final until reversed by a full bench of his own or by a higher Court, and there ought to be but one appeal from Oyer and Terminer to the Court of Appeals.

As regards the insanity plea, the change should be equally radical. We have suggested it before. Let there be a commission composed of real, not sham, experts, qualified by special study and by actual association with the insane, to whom every case of alleged criminal insanity shall be referred, and whose verdict on this point shall be final. The ordinary jury is clearly not competent to pass upon it, and it is a question if the matter is not better decided out of court altogether, and brought into the trial only, so to speak, as a *res adjudicata*. One thing is certain: the so-called medical expert testimony now received in our courts is simply a contrivance for befogging juries and embarrassing justice; perhaps, also, for showing how little doctors really know about insanity at all. Weeks of valuable time have been wasted in the Court of Common Pleas while distinguished experts debated as to whether a mountebank's capers were or were not evidences of insanity. The same dreary farce is renewed in the Bleakley trial, and will be repeated *ad nauseam* until the Legislature gives us relief. It is a principle apparently of the criminal advocate that any man may be proved—perhaps may be made—insane if you only get doctors enough to examine him. The notion is not far wrong, but the extent to which it has been acted on is little conducive to public order or security.

Paez.

The death of Gen. PAEZ attracts less attention to-day than it would have attracted had it occurred twenty years ago. The stormy public life of the Venezuelan hero ended in 1846, for the few months of his assumption of the duties of the Venezuelan embassy to Washington in 1860 were hardly worth noticing in comparison with his earlier career as a soldier and statesman. He was eighty-four years old at the time of his death, and had wholly outlived the generation in which he was so prominent. Events move so rapidly in our Western world, that the revolution of which BOLIVAR was the ostensible hero is now almost as remote as the campaigns of the Conquistadores, and BOLIVAR and his companions seem the shadowy figures of legendary romance. It is difficult to realize that, until Tuesday last, the poorest, and perhaps the greatest, of the South American Liberators was quietly living in the City of New-York.

Should the time ever come, when, out of the anarchy and feebleness of the South American States, a great and united nation shall arise, its historian will place first in the roll of the founders of South American liberty the name of JOSE ANTONIO PAEZ. Born and reared among the half-civilized herdsmen of Casmare, PAEZ made himself a cultured and chivalrous gentleman. Entering as a private soldier in the insurrectionary army, he raised himself to the rank of general. Because of his acknowledged purity of character, no less than his broad and intelligent statesmanship, he was thrice selected to rule as President or Dictator over his country. As a soldier, his abilities were unquestioned. It was the troops under PAEZ who won the victory of Carabobo, one of the decisive battles of the war, and it was to PAEZ that the capture of Puerto Caballo and the consequent final deliverance of Venezuela and New-Granada from Spanish power were due. The most competent military critics have recognized in him a military genius at least equal to that of BOLIVAR, while as a statesman he was one of the few South American leaders against whom the charge of selfishness could never be brought, and whose patriotism was as unsullied as that of WASHINGTON. Over the later years of the great BOLIVAR there rests a cloud, though whether the accusations brought against him are justly made, is not entirely certain. But the fame of PAEZ is without a blot. Great alike in the field and in the council, brilliant in bravery, cool and sagacious in judgment, and as nobly unselfish as GARIBALDI himself, PAEZ was one of those rare kings of men whose number is sadly less than that of the generations of humanity. It is easily understood how it came to pass that this great man died in an alien land. For sixteen years he had lived among us an exile, and when at last he was recalled to his native country he found that the dreams of his youth had not been fulfilled. The fruit of liberty that he had so long enjoyed in the United States was withered and blasted in the Spanish-American republics. The horors of the war of liberation had passed away, and he, with his noble aims and simple heart, was more solitary among his countrymen than among the citizens of the Northern Republic. He did not remain long in Venezuela. We find him wandering in Buenos Ayres, in Peru, and among the scenes of his stormy youth. Some republics offered him the rights of citizenship, but the old man, weary and disappointed, returned to die in the City where exile had grown to be the peaceful habit of his later life.

Twenty years hence our children will read that PAEZ died in a City that has been swift to honor its illustrious visitors, and they will ask with what splendor of military display and pomp of ritual the great captain was laid to rest? Are we to tell them that in a City where BILL POOLE was followed to his grave by thousands, the funeral of Gen. PAEZ was unnoticed except by a handful of his fellow-countrymen?

The "Claimant" Again.

Westminster Hall is once more the theatre of a *cause célèbre*, and the majestic room banquetted in by WILLIAM RUFUS, and the scene of the trial of so many illustrious personages, is to witness that of one whose very name is a matter of doubt and contention. For, after all, is the "claimant" Sir ROGER CHARLES DOUGHTY TICHBORNE? or, is he ARTHUR ORTON? or is he THOMAS CASTRO? or is he somebody else, and therefore neither of these? It is a fact, the triteness of which does not render it less astounding, that, after 103 days of trial before Chief-Justice BOVILL and a jury, many intelligent persons, including members of Parliament, experienced barristers, editors, clergymen, and even detective policemen, were and are still in doubt, or at issue, regarding the proper answers to these questions. There is as much uncertainty to this day as to this man's identity as there is about that of "Junius." It is true that many intelligent people have very decided opinions on the subject; but then there are many people equally intelligent who hold opinions equally decided and diametrically opposite. Anyhow, it seems the "claimant" is not to sink out of sight; like "Monsieur Tonson," he has come again; and the chief point of interest suggested by his reappearance is whether this new trial is likely to act at last the extraordinary mystery that all other proceedings have failed to determine.

The new trial, begun April 22, in Westminster Hall, is of an important and somewhat unusual character. The "claimant" is to be tried for "perjury and forgery" committed on the former trial. Both charges hinge, it is plain, on the old question of identity. But the issue is somewhat changed. The "claimant" tried, and failed, to prove, to the satisfaction of Judge and jury, that he is Sir ROGER TICHBORNE. The prosecution have now to prove that he is *not* Sir ROGER TICHBORNE. This is essential in order to prove forgery; and the proof of forgery will in itself carry that of perjury. Now the case was begun in the Central Criminal Court at the Old Bailey. It will be remembered that the prisoner got bail, and subsequently began his lecturing tour through the country. The prosecuting officials have reasonably supposed that the case was likely to involve points of great difficulty. In such a case it is open to the Court to grant a trial in *banco*. Such a trial before a full bench, instead of a single judge, is not restricted to the usual limits of time imposed by the duration of the legal term—a difference the value of which has been shown by previous experience—and is before a special jury. Hence the case has been taken by *certiorari* to the Queen's Bench. The main specific charges against the "claimant" are, that he was guilty of forgery in appending the signature of "R. C. D. TICHBORNE" to the celebrated bonds by which he raised cash to carry on the war; and that he committed perjury in swearing on the trial that he was not ARTHUR ORTON, the Wapping butcher.

The friends of the "claimant" stoutly insist that, in the civil action, he did not have fair play; and they declare that this time they are determined he shall have it. If their allegation is correct, or partially so, we may safely assume that it will be very difficult, probably impossible, to prove the charges now at trial in Westminster Hall. Apart from the traditional embarrassments of proving a negative, the merits of the case, so far as known, suggest a balance which a very little stress either way might bring to a decision. It has been adroitly, and, we think truly, said about this controversy, that one-half of what has been proved on either side would have been enough to command conviction, were it not for what is said on the other side. If, then, there really was on the former trial a leaning, a prejudice, unfavorable to the "claimant," and if that element can be eliminated from the new proceeding, his chances should be better in the criminal trial than they were in the civil one. In the meantime, both parties claim to be possessed of fresh testimony, and the contest will therefore be watched with new-born interest as it progresses. Whether the "claimant" really is the eldest son of the late baronet, who lived in Paris until 1845, who then went to Stonyhurst Jesuit College, afterward became an officer in the Sixth Dragoon Guards, subsequently, in 1853, went to Valparaiso, and at last sailed from Rio Janeiro in the ship *Bella*, will now be argued anew, in the light, it is hoped, of fuller evidence, and with the result of arriving at a positive conclusion. Right or wrong, the singular fact is that the putative Sir ROGER goes into his new conflict with the sympathy of a considerable portion of the English people. He is probably a much more popular man now than at the time of his failure in the civil trial. For this it certainly is not easy to account. His starring tour may have had something to do with it, for Anglo-Saxons the world over like a man better whom they can see and hear, and especially when he appeals to them to help him to get fair play.

The fact that he is sustained by certain well-known members of Parliament may have something to do with it, for your average Englishman has immense faith in the shrewdness and discernment of his legislators. We are, however, led by the Press to understand that the masses are moved to support the "claimant" on the remarkable ground that he is "a man of the people struggling, against odds, to make good his footing in the upper ranks of society." How this can be made compatible with the "claimant's" assumption to the title and estates of an ancient baronetcy is not clear; nor can it be seen how any possible verdict in Westminster Hall can warrant, on any rational basis, the popular affection. We are, notwithstanding, invited to expect all manner of wonderful and unprecedented revelations in the pending trial, and will therefore, as counsels with patience to see what new paradox the womb of time and the ingenious barristers of the Queen's Bench may bring forth.

MINOR TOPICS.

A new era in the history of American horse-racing is to be inaugurated at Long Branch this season. Admission to the field is to be free to the general public, and an admission fee is to be charged only to the grand stand and quarter-stretch. This is a very decided step toward making horse-racing as much of a popular sport in the United States as it has long been in England. In fields of circumscribed dimensions, like Jerome Park, it may be found inexpedient to imitate the example set by the Long Branch Committee, but their action marks a revolution in American turf management, which ought to be met in a correspondingly liberal spirit by the general public.

We must enter a protest against an idiosyncrasy common to certain conductors on Commodore VANDERBILT'S line. It is customary to give, at Thirty-fourth-street, to the traveler going beyond that point, a little paper ticket of eminently absorbent properties, and it has become the way of some of the conductors to make their hats the receptacle in which they carry such tickets. Consequently the paper assumes the appearance presented by that which has been wrapping up a greasy piece of meat. A gentleman to whom one of these unctuous passports was lately presented felt so alarmed at the look of it that, with prompt presence of mind, he ingeniously produced an envelope, into which it was dropped, and thus presented it to the subsequent claimants. There are, we believe, some fastidious travelers who even object to pennies fresh from the conductor's mouth as being disagreeable to handle, but the greasy scraps of paper seem to be far worse.

A Vienna correspondent of the *Daily News* grows prematurely merry over the American show at Vienna. "Two cases of Colt's fire-arms, three binnacles, one stuffed eagle, two salt-cellars, a dentist's chair, and six bottles of water from the Mississippi"—such are, according to the *News* man, the only samples visible of the products of the arts, agriculture, and manufactures of the United States. The items are not improbable, saving only the salt-cellars. These were undoubtedly left in close proximity to the eagle by some perfidious Briton—perhaps the correspondent himself—to suggest to flippant observers the idea that their contents had been placed on the tail of the bird of freedom, and that the effete dynasties of the Old World could now rejoice with impunity over the discomfited fowl. But patience; there are sundry cases to be unpacked yet, of Colt's productions and otherwise.

Count BERNSTORFF'S successor as North-German Ambassador in London is Count MUNSTER, an appointment likely to be the more acceptable from the fact that his wife is sister of a Scotch nobleman, Lord ROSLYN. This is the second time within a comparatively brief space of time that the representative of Prussia at St. James' has had an English wife, inasmuch as Baroness BUNSEN was of that nation. The Countess MUNSTER is evidently the right woman in the right place, having proved by her *Dainty Dishes*, an admirable cookery book written when she was Lady HARRIETTE ST. CLAIR, that she is keenly appreciative of at least one important element in diplomatic success. No doubt BISMARCK, penetrated with a deep sense of the successes of Lord ODO RUSSELL'S cook at Berlin, whose fame brought the imperial pair to the ambassadorial table as self-invited guests, is determined to conquer with the same agreeable weapons. It has been a part of that great Minister's policy to largely increase the splendor of Prussian representation abroad. Up to five years ago Prussia was only represented by a Minister, instead of having, as she since has had, an Ambassador living in magnificent style in one of the finest houses in London, known as Prussia House.

OBITUARY.

Salmon Portland Chase.

The death of Chief-Justice CHASE is announced in our news columns.

Salmon Portland Chase was born in Cornish, N. H., Jan. 13, 1808, and was, therefore, at the time of his death, in the sixty-fifth year of his life. He came of the Chases, of Cornwall, England, and was the sixth in descent from Aquila Chase, who settled in Newburyport, Mass., in 1639. His grand-father, Dudley Chase, obtained a grant of land in the valley of the Connecticut, to which he gave the name of Cornish, in honor of the family home in England. The sons of Dudley Chase were among the prominent men of the day, one of them being Chief-Justice of Vermont, and another Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Ohio. Salmon was by the death of his father, left at the age of twelve to the care of this uncle, who received him in his house, and gave him an opportunity for education. This, however, was only to be accepted at the cost of great labor and self-denial, the young student having to work hard in the intervals of study on his uncle's farm. It was in this way that a naturally fine constitution was inured to the habits of steady and diligent industry, which always characterized the Chief-Justice. At the age of sixteen young Chase returned to his mother's home and entered Dartmouth College, whence he graduated two years later with credit, though without special distinction. The next three years were spent in Washington, where he opened a classical school, in which he had for pupils the sons of some of the leading public men of the day, including Henry Clay and the then Attorney-General of the United States. In the office, and under the guidance of the latter, he prepared himself for the Bar, which he was admitted to in the District of Columbia in 1829. The following Spring he entered on the profession he had chosen for life in the city of Cincinnati, where, until his removal to Washington in 1861, he steadily resided. He was then twenty-two years of age, an enthusiastic student, with a training of unusual thoroughness both in the classics and in his profession. He was a pleasing and graceful, though not a fluent speaker, and his mind was thoroughly awake to the opportunities opening before him in a growing section of the young and prosperous Republic. For the next seven years he devoted himself to the patient study of his calling. He prepared an edition of the Statutes of Ohio, with extensive notes, preceded by a history of the State, which speedily gained recognition for its intelligence, accuracy, and thoroughness, and almost immediately became an acknowledged authority. By the time he was twenty-nine, Mr. Chase had acquired a solid reputation as a lawyer, and a paying practice.

About this time he first had occasion to make known his views on the slavery question, which for nearly twenty years had been kept in the background by the effect of the Missouri Compromise. The occasion arose in the course of his professional engagements, and it is worthy of note that the principles he then laid down were sufficiently comprehensive to sustain his action on the same question during his long and important public career, so clear and so profound had been the operation of his mind on a matter then shrouded in the obscurity of conflicting opinions, and whose history furnished no precedent. Mr. Chase in 1837 acted as counsel for a negro woman claimed as a fugitive slave. The same year he defended Mr. James G. Birney on a charge of harboring a fugitive slave. Other similar cases engaged his attention up to 1846, when he argued the case of Van Zandt before the United States Supreme Court, in connection, it may be remarked in passing, with Wm. H. Seward. In all these cases he declared the doctrine that slavery was a strictly local institution; that Congress could not confer any powers with reference to it upon State officers; that any slave brought by his or her master into a free State was, by that act, made forever free; and, especially that the constitutional provision for the return of fugitives from labor related only to the thirteen States comprising the Union at the time of the adoption of the Constitution. On this doctrine, he contended that no power to legislate on the question of fugitives was conferred on Congress. The local character of slavery, and the want of power in Congress, under the Constitution, to give it any legal existence, or any legal rights, outside of the States in which it existed, was the very basis on which the Republican Party was founded. The whole work of that party, up to the outbreak of the war, was to arouse the people of the country to the assumption of this position. It was the only one which could harmonize the deeply-indignant moral sense of the North with respect for the Constitution and the Union. To even accept it, at that early date, if promulgated by other and older men, would have argued an acute and robust mind. To originate it, in its most important forms, and to maintain it with constantly increasing force and eloquence before the highest courts of the country, proved Mr. Chase to have the native qualities of a statesman. It is not too much to say that to his mind, more largely than to any other, is due the solution of the problem—then a grave, novel, and complicated one—of the destruction of slavery without destroying the Union.

The views which Mr. Chase announced and defended at the Bar determined his political course. Up to 1841 he had acted sometimes with the Democratic and sometimes with the Whig Party, a partisan for or against neither. By that date he realized that both of these parties were unwilling to take what he regarded as a safe and necessary position in regard to slavery. He accordingly engaged with earnestness in the organization of the Liberty Party of Ohio, and prepared the address with which that party entered on a contest for Governor in 1841. In 1842 he attended the National Liberty Convention in Buffalo, in this State, and took an influential part in its proceedings. He here had occasion to show that his mind was as fearless and deliberate as it was earnest in its opposition to slavery. A resolution was proposed to the effect that "the chief clause of the Constitution, when applied to the case of a fugitive slave, was utterly null and void, and to be regarded as constituting no part of the Constitution of the United States, when called upon or sworn to support it." This proposition Mr. Chase denounced. It was the doctrine of mental reservation, and he repudiated it. In 1843 Mr. Chase projected a Liberty Convention for the Southern and Western States. The call was very significant. It was addressed to "all who, believing that whatever is worth preserving in republicanism can be maintained only by uncompromising war against the usurpations of the slave power, and are therefore resolved to use all constitutional and honorable means to effect the extinction of slavery within their respective States, and its restriction to its constitutional limits in the United States." This was eleven years before the Republican Party had a claim to existence as a national party. Yet, read in the light of subsequent events, the scope of the whole existence of that party is written in the words of Mr. Chase which we have italicised.

The convention referred to was held in Cincinnati in June, 1845, and was a very large one. Mr. Chase prepared the address which was issued by it, and which is a model of clear and temperate argument, reinforced by a calm but powerful appeal to the moral sense. In it was announced the necessity, which most of the public men of that day shrank with nervous apprehension from recognizing, for a distinct party committed to the denationalization of slavery and the overthrow of the slave power. Mr. Chase saw the initiative of the political projects to which he was so ardently wedded carried out in 1848, by the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, at Buffalo. Of the convention which made this nomination he was chairman, and its platform was substantially his work.

It will be seen from the above that Mr. Chase had been engaged for eight years in the work of preparing the public mind for an organized political war for the restriction of slavery within the limits of the Constitution. The last attempt he could claim reasonable success; but

It will be difficult for the young men of our day to understand the high order of abilities which this success demanded. To them slavery is a dead foe. To the men of Mr. Chase's day it was a living and powerful and dominant in the National Government, and in the Press of all sections, controlling all pathways to preferment, allied with some of the most influential social forces, admired by many, respected by more, feared by nearly all. An incident will illustrate the position of slavery at that time better than volumes could describe it. As Mr. Chase was leaving the courtroom, after one of his most eloquent appeals in behalf of a fugitive slave, one of his neighbors remarked, "There goes a promising young man who has just ruined himself." The neighbor was mistaken, but he spoke the sentiments of nineteen-twentieths of Mr. Chase's fellow-citizens, and it is by no means certain that Mr. Chase himself could, at the time, have conscientiously contradicted him.

Mr. Chase was now about to pass to a wider field of usefulness—to enter on that term of service in the Government of the nation, in which he was to make for himself so great a name. In 1849, at the age of forty-one, Mr. Chase was chosen to a seat in the United States Senate by the Legislature of Ohio. He received the votes of all the Democrats, and of most of the Free-soil Party. His position as a representative of the Democratic Party was, however, one not easily to be matched in these days for candor and independence. The party in his own State was pronounced for the denationalization of slavery, and he openly avowed that if that sentiment were repudiated in any convention, State or National, of his party, he should regard his connection with it as severed. That contingency occurred in 1852, when Franklin Pierce was nominated at Baltimore on a platform approving the compromise measures of 1850. Mr. Chase immediately repudiated the nomination, and joined the movement for the Pittsburg Convention of 1852. Mr. Chase's career in the Senate was consistent with the associations he had formed and the objective point which he had established for himself. During the consideration of the compromise measures of 1850, he endeavored at every point to secure a recognition of the sectional and limited character of slavery. On the Kansas-Nebraska bill, his position was the same—bold, but temperate, dignified, but uncompromising.

At the close of his Senatorial term he returned to Ohio, where the opponents of the Nebraska bill had already organized. He accepted their nomination for the Governor's chair, and was elected. Two years later, in 1857, he was re-elected by the Republican Party, which had in the meantime been formed by the concentration of the opponents of slavery.

In this new position Mr. Chase showed new evidences of his capacity for public affairs. He entered with vigor on the reform of the State finances, and devised measures of safety and order in that department, from which the State has ever since profited. With a statesman's eye to the need of accurate information, he obtained the establishment of a bureau of statistics, while he labored with zeal for the reformatory and educational institutions of the State.

In 1860 he was again chosen to the United States Senate, to take his seat March 4, 1861. But before that day came around, other duties had opened before him. In the Republican Convention which nominated Mr. Lincoln, he was a prominent, though at no time a probably successful candidate. His strength would have been greater but for the extraordinary number of men from his State who regarded themselves as fitted to take Mr. Wade's place in the United States Senate, should the latter gentleman become President of the United States. Hard upon the election of Mr. Lincoln followed the Peace Conference at Washington, of which Mr. Chase was a member. In its deliberations he evinced a firm adherence to his views as to the constitutional restrictions on slavery, but he advanced them with his usual good temper and dignity.

On the 6th of March, 1861, Mr. Chase took his position as Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet, with Mr. Seward as Secretary of State and Mr. Cameron as Secretary of War. Never were public men required to meet a more momentous crisis, and to none of them fell a more difficult, and, we may add, a more thankless task than to Mr. Chase. The country was utterly distracted. Business had been so far paralyzed by the threatening aspect of affairs that even the moderate revenue of ante-war times had shrunk fifty per cent. within the six months ending with February. One Government loan of $10,000,000, which had been offered in October, 1860, failed as to one-fourth of its amount, because the subscribers to it preferred to pay their forfeit of one per cent. rather than take it up. Another call for $5,000,000 only elicited offers for $500,000, and the balance was scraped together at twelve per cent., an unprecedented rate for the Government, which had just been redeeming its bonds at a premium. During the interval between March 4 and July 4, when Congress was to assemble, the Secretary resorted to the unexhausted balances of loans previously authorized, and to temporary arrangements with the banks. When Congress met, he was obliged to submit to it a scheme for meeting a demand for the next fiscal year of $318,519,581, fully four times the amount appropriated the previous year. It must be remembered that this then enormous demand was made on the representatives of a people who had not, for at least a generation, with very slight exception, paid a dollar directly to the General Government. The Secretary's plan was a bold one. He proposed to raise by taxation the entire amount of the ordinary expenses of the Government and interest on loans—estimated at $80,000,000—and to raise the remaining $240,000,000 by loans. He also urged retrenchment by cutting off ten per cent. from all salaries and wages, the abolition of the franking privilege, and the greatest care in all expenditure. The forms proposed for the loans were seven per cent. bonds, seven and three-tenths per cent. Treasury notes, and other Treasury notes of small denominations at three and sixty-five-hundredths per cent.

Congress authorized the loans, but it made no adequate increase in taxation, and entirely ignored, if we are not mistaken, the recommendation for retrenchment. When they met again, in December, 1861, the demands for money had increased, while the revenue had fallen far below the estimates. The Secretary renewed his recommendation for retrenchment, vigorous taxation, and additional loans. The loans were authorized, new taxes, and an increase of existing ones were provided for; but with the enormous expenditures of the Government, deficiencies still accrued.

The next year Mr. Chase found himself compelled to ask for the almost incredible sum of $904,300,708. He now renewed a recommendation previously made for the establishment of a national bank system, whose currency should take the place of that of the banks, all of which had suspended at the close of 1861. The features of this system need no explanation now. It was the cardinal point of the Secretary's policy. It at once secured a market for $350,000,000 of the Government bonds; it provided a uniform currency equally good in Kentucky, Maine, and California; it enlisted the capitalists of the country on the side of the Government, and it involved as little departure from the traditions of the country as, under the terrible stress of civil war, was possible. Intimately connected with this measure was the Legal-tender act, to the necessity and constitutionality of which the Secretary committed himself. This was a measure of different character, which will be alluded to further on. With the passage of these acts the worst difficulties of the Secretary were at an end. The taxes still worked irregularly, but under the stimulus of the inflated currency, and the speculation induced by the conviction that the Government was now fairly committed to a paper policy, the nominal returns were large, and the credit of the Government in the loan markets of the country rose rapidly. It is easy at this date to condemn the policy adopted. But it is not easy now, and was impossible then, to contrive any substitute. The Secretary himself regarded his policy as involving, to a considerable degree, forced loans from the people. It is difficult to see how else money could have been obtained.

We cannot undertake here to recall the history of the personal politics of that day. There would be little use in doing so. Mr. Chase was unquestionably ambitious, and like all able and ambitious men, linked smaller men to his fortunes. Some of them were very mean and made trouble. Others were foolish and made trouble unconsciously. The last days in the Cabinet were not entirely peaceful, and the country breathed a sigh of relief when his resignation was offered in September, 1864, and was followed, immediately on the assembling of Congress, by his appointment to the Chief-Justiceship of the Supreme Court.

In this position Mr. Chase has borne an important part in the decision of principles arising out of the restoration of the rebellious States. Besides several principles settled by the Chief-Justice in the impeachment trial, opinions have been delivered by him in the Milligan case, involving the whole theory of the powers of Congress with reference to martial law and military government; on the powers of the Judiciary over the executive branch of the Government; on the taxation of United States' obligations by States; on the power of Congress to make notes a legal tender in the payment of State taxes; on the status of the State of Texas; on certain effects of the Fourteenth Amendment; and especially on the constitutionality of the Legal-tender act. This last was a frank reversal of his arguments as Secretary of the Treasury. It held clearly that the power of Congress to make United States notes legal tenders for preexisting debts was not a necessary or proper means of carrying out any power expressly conferred, and therefore could not be sustained by the Court. This decision, which was made by four judges at a time when seven only were sitting, was reversed by five judges when the number had been increased, partly by filling vacancies, and in part by increasing the court to nine.

In appearance Mr. Chase was well fitted for public life. His figure was tall and commanding, his features regular, grave, and of great mildness of expression, and his manner at once gentle and impressive.

James E. Hayes, Theatrical Manager.

News of the alarming condition of the health of Mr. James E. Hayes, manager of the Olympic Theatre, has been in circulation for some days past, but hopes were entertained until within a few hours that the robust constitution of the invalid might triumph over the illness afflicting him. These hopes were not destined to be fulfilled. Mr. Hayes died at 10¼ o'clock yesterday morning at his dwelling in West Tenth-street. By birth the deceased gentleman was an Englishman; but at an early age his parents left Liverpool and proceeded to Boston, where the subject of this notice passed his boyhood and part of his manhood. He was by profession a scenic artist, and his works won him much distinction, until, in 1863, after having used his brush under Mrs. John Wood's administration of the Olympic Theatre, he succeeded her as manager of the house. Toward the same date he married a daughter of Mr. John Duff, who, with a bright lad, survives him. Since that period Mr. Hayes has contributed largely to the scenery of the Olympic Theatre, but has devoted most of his time to the managerial duties imposed upon him. The first engagement effected under his direction was played by Mr. Jefferson; the installation of pantomime, and its great and enduring popularity were subsequent incidents of his rule. Recently Mr. Samuel Colville shared with Mr. Hayes the government of the theatre, but Mr. Hayes resumed control of affairs after a few weeks' partnership. He was last seen at the Olympic on Monday fortnight, when a fresh edition of "Humpty Dumpty" was published. On the morrow of that day he was confined to his bed, and he did not again rise. He was aged forty-seven years. The direct causes of death were dropsy of the heart and paralysis of the brain. Mr. Hayes' remains will be removed to Boston for interment, but there will be funeral services at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, in Eighteenth-street, near Fifth-avenue, on Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock. These will doubtless be largely attended. Few men were more kindly, unpretentious, and genial than the one whose departure from life we record with sincere regret.

THE WIDOW OF GEN. WOOL.

Death of this Estimable Lady in Troy, Yesterday—Account of her Life.

Mrs. Sarah N. Wool, widow of the late Major-Gen. John E. Wool, died at her residence, corner of First and Ferry streets, Troy, yesterday morning, about 5 o'clock, in the eighty-sixth year of her age. She was stricken with paralysis some three years previous to her husband's decease, in November, 1869, and has been an invalid ever since. On Sunday last she was seized with vomiting, succeeded by chills, fever, and paralysis, and finally by a lethargic sleep, in which she passed away so gently that those who watched with her scarcely realized the exact moment of her departure.

Mrs. Wool, the Troy *Times* says, was descended from a distinguished family. Her ancestry, if not of noble blood in England, at least belonged to the aristocracy of the country. Her grandfather, Col. Moulton, of Connecticut, and a brother, who was a clergyman, settled in this country some years before the Revolution, the former at Stafford, where he lived in the retirement of a gentleman of means, and the other in a neighboring village, where he erected a church at his own expense and preached without fee or reward during the remainder of his life. When the colonies revolted, Col. Moulton raised a regiment, in which his three sons served as privates. One of them was Howard Moulton, the father of Mrs. Wool.

Howard Moulton married an orphan, Mary White, a rich heiress of Connecticut, and on the 4th day of July, 1787, Mrs. Wool was born in Stafford. Subsequently Mrs. Wool's father visited Troy, then an insignificant village, and being impressed with its location and other circumstances favoring the development of a city, he removed his family there. He was a man of enterprise, and soon after arriving built a hotel upon the present site of the Troy Female Seminary, which was known for many years as "Moulton's Hotel," and erected stores and other edifices in the village. Subsequently, through the bad management of a brother, whom he had taken into partnership, he lost his property, and shortly afterward died. Mrs. Moulton, although reared in affluence, being a woman of great executive ability, continued the hotel and succeeded in giving her children the advantages of the best education afforded in those days.

Sarah N. Moulton was married to John E. Wool, then a young merchant of Troy, in 1810 by Dr. Coe, the first pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, who resided with them for some time in the two-story wooden house just south of Gen. Wool's late residence, where they commenced housekeeping. A fire swept away the fortune of the young merchant, and the distant rumblings of war turned his thoughts to the profession of arms. Securing a captain's commission, he soon afterward found himself on the frontier, in the fore front of the war of 1812, in which at Plattsburg and on other fields he won such distinguished honor. At the close of the war Capt. Wool was appointed Inspector General of the army, a position at that time of great honor and importance. Then Mrs. Wool's social life may be said to have commenced. Her husband, when not inspecting the distant posts of the army, was stationed in Washington, where Mrs. Wool became one of the most noted of the belles of the capital. Her great beauty, her charming wit and vivacity, and, above all, her consideration for the feelings of all with whom she was associated, made her a general favorite. She was admired by all the great men of those days—by Clay, Webster, Cass, Calhoun, Wright, and above all by the celebrated John Randolph. In President Jackson's family she was an informal guest, and it is said exercised a powerful influence over the mind of the hero of New-Orleans. It is said that she was one of the most refined and beautiful women at the capital, and that her graces of person were only equaled by the charms of her mind and conversation. These characteristics she retained to the very moment disease laid its destroying hand upon her. Gen. Wool fairly idolized her.

Mrs. Wool left no children. The property by the will of Gen. Wool descends to John Wool Griswold and other heirs. The mother of the late Hon. John A. Griswold was the sister of Mrs. Wool, and Mrs. Isaac B. Hart is her niece.

The Strikes.

The German journeymen cap-makers met last evening and appointed a committee to report a plan of organization at next meeting. The men in this business are able to earn only from $5 to $6 per week working sixteen hours per day.

The ship-joiners met last night to reorganize. Reports were received, showing as a result of the recent action of the men, that some of the employers were already paying the rate demanded—$4 per day.

The Fourth-avenue Railroad horse-shoers and blacksmiths struck yesterday without making any demand or giving notice of their action to the superintendent. The men on the Eighth-avenue line are "locked out." The superintendent, anticipating their action, employed non-society men and discharged the would-be strikers.

FIRES.

Destructive Conflagration in Taunton, Mass.—The Atheneum and Several Stores Burned.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

TAUNTON, Mass., May 7.—This evening occurred the most disastrous conflagration that has visited our city since the great fire of 1859. The flames were first discovered in the hay-loft of Abram Wilbur's livery-stable, situated in the rear of Jones' Atheneum, on Broadway. It was about 7 o'clock when the fire was discovered, and, although scarcely twilight, the flames spread so rapidly that in a very few moments the whole heavens were illuminated. Wilbur's stable was crowded with horses, mostly from the country, the city being filled with strangers to attend the Barnum show. Strange as it may seem, the fire having occurred at this early hour, from twenty to thirty of these horses were burned. The flames extended to the large stone City Hotel stables, which soon crumbled to the ground. Thence the flames swept to the beautiful theatre on Broadway known as Jones' Atheneum. This was consumed with all of its valuable equipment. The stores underneath, occupied by Seth Wood, hardware, and Wm. King, boots and shoes, saved but a trifle of the large stock of goods. The fire crept around into Leonard-street and consumed two tenement-houses owned by Wm. S. Briggs and John McDonald. Southerly on Broadway the flames spread to several wooden buildings, and notwithstanding the most herculean efforts of the well-organized Fire Department, these were soon a mass of ruins. The principal occupants were John T. French, paints and paper hanging; Dexter Morvel, boots and shoes; Heldt & Shertleff, tobacconists, and several saloons and barber shops. Comparatively little of merchandise was saved. The flames spread so rapidly that in many instances the occupants of buildings but narrowly escaped with their lives. But for the efficiency of the Fire Department and the thorough discipline and co-operation of the police, the disaster must have been still greater. As it is, the loss cannot be less than $160,000, and it is feared it will greatly exceed this amount. It is impossible to arrive at the insurance at this hour.

Burning of a Flouring-Mill and Stores at Medina, N. Y.

MEDINA, N. Y., May 7.—A fire in this place, last night, destroyed the following buildings: The flouring-mill and cooper-shop of Richard Becker, insured; the sash and blind factory owned by J. W. Swan, and occupied by S. Ide & Son; H. L. Hood & Co.'s planing-mill; William Latimer's carpenter-shop; Joseph Nixon's turning-shop; D. C. Hines' marble-shop, and Ely Richardson's harness-shop. The total loss has not yet been ascertained. There is but little insurance on the property.

Large Fire in Paris, Tenn.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 7.—Early yesterday morning an extensive conflagration occurred in Paris, Tenn., involving loss estimated at $100,000 to the following parties: G. H. Treadwell & Co., druggists; Matthews & Bro., dry goods; W. L. Pryor, saloon; J. A. Brown, grocery; J. T. Bills, boots and shoes; J. B. Raity, saddlery; J. F. Williams, grocery, and others. It is reported here that Matthews & Bro. were the only parties insured, but that is believed to be a mistake.

CONNECTICUT.

Organization of the Legislature Yesterday.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7.—The Connecticut Legislature convened this forenoon and perfected an organization in both Houses. In the Senate, Hon. Allen Tenny, of Norwich, was elected President pro tem., and George H. Cowell, of Waterbury, clerk. In the House, Hon. W. W. Eaton, of Hartford, was elected Speaker, and Samuel A. York, of New-Haven, and E. H. Hyde, Jr., of Stafford, clerks. Both Houses were occupied during the morning session with the usual preliminary business. Resolutions were passed declaring the election of Gov. Ingersoll and the other Democratic candidates for State officers.

The day is very fine, and the streets are crowded with people to witness the inauguration parade. The First and Third Regiments, Connecticut National Guard, paraded with full ranks, and, with the two companies of the Governor's Horse Guard, and the two companies of the Governor's Foot Guard, made a fine military display. The Governor elect reviewed the troops on the park shortly after noon. The formal inauguration ceremonies in the Legislature take place this afternoon, when the Governor's inaugural message will be read.

Inauguration of Gov. Ingersoll—A Constitutional Convention Recommended—The Finances.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 7.—Gov. Ingersoll reviewed the troops in the park, and in the procession rode in a carriage, accompanied by Ex-Gov. Jewell. The military made a very imposing display. Senator Buckingham was in the procession as one of the invited guests. The troops also marched in review before the Governor on Main-street. Gov. Ingersoll afterward took the oath of office at the State House. Both Houses assembled in joint convention and listened to the inaugural address, which was read by the Governor in person. The message begins with a recommendation in favor of calling a constitutional convention, by a vote of the General Assembly, to prepare a new constitution in place of the present one, which is outgrown. The greater portion of the document is devoted to statistical information in relation to the financial, commercial, educational, and humanitarian interests of the State. During the past year the State debt was reduced $5,656,813 92, and the total debt at present is $5,095,900, with $768,078 cash in the Treasury. The entire revenue on account of the civil list was $2,054,465 24. The interest paid on State bonds was $333,402. The total grand list of the State is $348,855,457, an increase during the year of $9,072,724.

The State debt has been reduced one-half since 1867. The school fund capital is $2,043,190 61, and pays a dividend of $1 per capita for 132,924 children. In consequence of the repeal of the usury laws last year, several savings and trust institutions raised their rates of interest, a movement which is condemned by the Governor, who recommends that the tax be taken off from such portion of the deposits as is loaned on real estate. The reference to railroads and insurance matters is purely statistical, with no recommendation. The humane institutions of the State are generally in excellent condition, though the State Prison buildings are old and poor, and immediate provision for a new prison is suggested. The amount expended for public schools during the year was $1,528,440 07, of which $1,127,717 67 was raised by town and district taxation. The military organization of the State is commended as being not surpassed by that of any other State. A trustworthy survey of the county lines is suggested. The most considerate attention of the General Assembly is called to the legislation of last session in relation to a new State House. A guarded commendation of the License law passed last year is made; also a guarded recommendation of the restoration of the Usury laws, although the usury abuses are attributed to the unredeemable paper currency of the nation. The message concludes with a recommendation for the collection of labor statistics, and a general denunciation of official corruption.

The Steamer Portsmouth at Talcahuana—Yellow Fever at Valparaiso.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Under date of Talcahuana, Chili, March 20, 1873, Commander J. S. Skerrett, United States Navy, reports the arrival of the United States steamer Portsmouth, on the 16th of March, eighty-three days eight hours from New-York, via Cape Horn, having experienced generally very severe weather. On Jan. 18, latitude 10° 51' south, longitude 33° 12' west, boarded the American brig Carrie Winslow, thirty-two days from Portland, Me., bound to Montevideo; Jan. 21, latitude 19° 18', longitude 34° 52', spoke Norwegian brig Typhoon, sixteen days from Rio, bound to Falmouth, England, with yellow fever on board. Assistance was rendered by the surgeon.

The stormy weather prevented the passage of the Straits of Magellan, and to prevent delay, Commander Skerrett kept away for Staten Land, and passing Cape Horn with slight loss of woodwork sought anchorage for repairs in the port of Talcahuana. Through the courtesy of the Governor of Talcahuana, Commander Skerrett has been allowed to commence a survey of the harbor. Owing to the reports that yellow fever had appeared at Valparaiso, he proposed giving liberty to the crew at this place, in order to avoid a long stay there, for which port he expected to leave about the 29th of March. The general health of the officers and crew was good.

BANK OF ENGLAND FORGERIES.

Testimony of Judson Jarvis—The Receiver and Clarence A. Seward.

The further hearing of the extradition case of George Macdonnell, the alleged Bank of England forger, was resumed yesterday, before United States Commissioner Gutman. Messrs. Da Costa and Marbury represented the Bank of England, and Mr. Brooks appeared for the prisoner. Macdonnell, who looked careworn and dejected, was in charge of Deputy Marshals Robinson and Crolly.

The proceedings were commenced by Mr. Da Costa offering in evidence the complaint of the bank and the depositions of Alfred Leddington, James Dalton, James Noyes, taken in England, Wm. D. Freshfield and David Ferguson, taken in Scotland. A photograph of the piece of blotting-paper found in Macdonnell's room in London was put in evidence, subject to Mr. Brooks' objection. The London *Times* of 3d and 6th March, 1872, containing a list of certain United States bonds, and cautioning persons against purchasing or negotiating the same, was also handed in under protest of Mr. Brooks. Mr. Da Costa then called Peter Neilson, chief officer of the steam-ship Thuringia, of the Hamburg line. He stated that Havre is a port of call for the line. Saw the prisoner—identifies him—on board the Thuringia at Havre on the 8th March last. Arrived in New-York on the 25th of the same month.

Judson Jarvis called and sworn. Is Clerk of Arrests; has in his possession property of prisoner, taken from him under legal process. Witness produced a bag containing a dressing-case. The various bottles contained in the case were heavily mounted in silver, and the brushes, razors, &c., in ivory. All the articles had the name and coat-of-arms crest and motto "Toujours pres" of the prisoner. The name of the manufacturers, Parkins & Gotto, No. 25 Oxford-street, London, was stamped on the articles. Witness continued: Seized 2,100 sovereigns in two canvas bags, sealed; 1,000 in each, and a small bag had 100 in it; took them on the 25th day of March. The envelopes of the two packages seized by witness at the banking-house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., and directed to prisoner, were produced and identified.

Mr. Brooks objected to the testimony of Mr. Jarvis on the ground of its inadmissibility. He stated that the packages seized at Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s were sealed, and it was a direct violation of the statutes of the United States to open a closed letter or break the seal of a package addressed to another person without his authority. If those letters were seized without that authority, the competency of the witness was destroyed. Objection overruled and noted.

Examination resumed—The packages contained drafts and bills of exchange amounting to about $20,000—£4,000. The drafts were placed in the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co., by direction of sheriff, with instructions to collect the amounts. Also seized a registered letter in the hands of Duncan, Sherman & Co., addressed to the prisoner. It bore the London post-mark of March 5. It contained three Bank of England notes, two for £100 each and one for £5.

The letter was not read in evidence, Mr. Brooks objecting to its being received.

Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., testified that he was appointed receiver in these suits, in which the Governor and Company of the Bank of England are plaintiffs, and Bidwell and prisoner are defendants; identified the envelopes of two packages received from the Postmaster directed to Bidwell and Brownell; the address on one of the envelopes corresponded with that on the piece of blotting-paper found in Macdonnell's lodging in London. Witness handed in a list of the United States bonds contained in the packages. He ascertained that G. C. Brownell, to whom one of the packages was addressed, is George Bidwell. The seals on the envelopes were made from the engraved seal found in George Bidwell's trunk. The visiting cards and plate of Bidwell were also found in the trunk now in witness' possession. Two seals were found, one with a coat of arms and the other with a crest and the monogram G. B. The bonds advertised in the London *Times* were the same as those contained in the Bidwell and Brownell package. Witness received another letter from the postmaster addressed to the prisoner; it bore the post mark of Edinburgh, March 11, 1873. The seal on that letter was an impression from the monogram seal found in Bidwell's trunk.

Mr. Brooks objected to the testimony of this witness on the same grounds which were advanced against the reception of the evidence of Mr. Judson Jarvis.

Examination resumed—The trunk was found in the office of the Atlantic Express Company, No. 71 Broadway; witness did not communicate to the prisoner the fact of the seizure of the trunk or letters.

Angus McIntosh, foreign correspondent of Duncan, Sherman & Co., proved to the accuracy of copies of the bills contained in the packages, signed by the sheriff, the originals of which were sent to Europe for collection by direction of the sheriff. Written direction of sheriff produced and given in evidence, Mr. Brooks objecting.

Mr. Da Costa offered to prove that the bills referred to were those mentioned in the depositions of Leddington as being the same offered to him for discounting by Bidwell, under the assumed name of W. J. Spaulding, one of the bills being entered and made payable to the prisoner. Objected to by Mr. Brooks.

Clarence A. Seward sworn—Produced certain bills, mentioned in the depositions of Col. Peregrine M. Francis, Managing Agent of the Western Branch Bank of England, and which bills were handed by him to witness in London. Bills given in evidence, Mr. Brooks objecting.

To Mr. Da Costa—Knows Sir Anthony de Rothschild; saw him write the firm name four times; saw all the members of the firm sign the firm name—the Baron, Sir Anthony, and Mr. Alfred Rothschild; believes the signature to the forged bills to be that of Sir Anthony. The words "and Sons" are represented on those bills by a dash.

The further hearing of the case was adjourned to Monday, at 12 o'clock, M.

Dr. Chapin's "Silver Wedding"—A Gift of $10,000.

A quarter of a century has elapsed since Dr. E. H. Chapin assumed the pastorate of the Fourth Universalist Society. A number of his congregation resolved that the event should be appropriately honored, and Messrs. James Cushing, Sr., D. D. T. Marshall, and C. L. Stick were constituted a committee of arrangements. The anniversary was celebrated in the Fifth-avenue Church yesterday, and was entitled a "Silver Wedding." The church was filled by Dr. Chapin's admirers, and the galleries with Sunday-school children. Rev. Drs. Moses Ballou, H. W. Bellows, Thomas Armitage, Fifth-avenue Baptist Church, and Revs. J. Smith Dodge, Jr., and E. C. Sweetser, Bleecker-street Universalist Church, who had been invited by the committee, were present, and delivered addresses suited to the occasion. Letters of regret from several eminent preachers who could not attend, were read. The altar was handsomely decorated with flowers by the ladies of the congregation, and a picture of the pastor was hung up at the rear of it. On each side of the picture was suspended a flower shield, the figures 1848 being worked on one, and 1873 on the other. The speakers all united in praising Dr. Chapin's remarkable and successful career as minister, author, and lecturer, during the past twenty-five years. Selected music was sung between the addresses by the choir, and a hymn written for the occasion was sung to the air of "Auld Lang Syne," by the congregation. In the evening there was a social gathering, and refreshments were served in the basement of the church, and Dr. Chapin was presented with the sum of $10,000, Rev. J. M. Pullman making the presentation address. Dr. Chapin returned thanks and spoke feelingly of his long and pleasant connection with the society.

George MacDonald in New-York.

The many friends in New-York of Geo. MacDonald, the famous Scotch novelist, will be glad to learn of his arrival in this City, after the completion of his lecture engagements in the West, in improved health and the best of spirits. Mr. MacDonald has had to contend, with not the strongest of physical weapons, against the rigors of an unusually severe Winter, and at times it has seemed as if he must almost give up the contest. But he will sail for England in the latter part of the present month, we trust, in as good health as when he first came among us; and we are sure with a still wider and more enthusiastic circle of readers and "believers." His matinée lecture on Milton at Association Hall on Saturday afternoon next, will afford to many their first opportunity of hearing, upon a thoroughly congenial theme, one who has been called "the most uplifted genius of our day."

Horrible Accident.

Yesterday Cornelius Lampher, Captain of the barge Eva May, lying at Pier 9 East River, met his death in a most horrible way. Early in the day he hired a tug to tow his cargo to Troy. The tug came to the pier and made fast to his barge at 6½ o'clock. After the tug started, Capt. Lampher, who was standing on the gunwale of the barge, lost his balance, owing to a sudden lurch of the vessel, and fell between the barge and a large bark which was moored alongside. He was absolutely crushed to pieces, and his body, when recovered, was disfigured beyond recognition. It was taken to the First Precinct Station-house in New-street, and Coroner Herrman notified. Capt. Lampher was well known along the river. He was a native of Weedport, Cayuga County, N. Y., where his wife and children and relatives reside. Capt. Van Duzen, of the First Precinct, yesterday evening telegraphed Capt. Lampher's brother, informing him of the sad affair.

THE SAVAGES.

Troops Moving Toward the Lava Beds—Who Murdered the Four Surveyors—A Commissioner's Report.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 7.—Five car-loads of United States Infantry passed through this city to-day en route for the seat of the Modoc war.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—Father Wilbur, Indian Agent at the Simcoe Reservation, has arrived at Portland from a tour of 500 miles in Eastern Oregon and Washington Territory. He says there is not the slightest foundation for the rumors that the Indians of that part of the country are threatening war. Everything is quiet. At no time in twelve years have the indications of peace been more favorable.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—The Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received from Superintendent Hoag a letter, in which Agent Jno. D. Miles, writing from the Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Agency, Indian Territory, under date of April 23, reports that Little Rob, Big Jake, Young Whirlwind, and other principal chiefs of the Cheyennes and Arrapahoes had arrived there with 150 of their people. These chiefs deny having had anything to do with the murder of the four surveyors, but say that the party previously reported, belonging to Graybeard, murdered them; that it was done just at the time of the return of that party from New-Mexico, where they had lost three or four of their number in an engagement with soldiers, and that it was impossible for those peaceably inclined to control the murderers. Agent Miles expresses his belief that the barrel of whisky furnished from Medicine Lodge Creek and drank the day previous to the murder, had much to do with it. These Indians who have just arrived expect to remain at my request close to the agency—within fifteen or twenty miles—and as we have no buffalo in this vicinity, our beef-head will be checked on pretty freely.

Gen. Gillem's report of the attack upon the Modoc stronghold with the mortars just subsequent to the murder of Gen. Canby, has been received at the War Department, but the entire contents of the report have been substantially stated in previously published dispatches.

Lieut. Sherwood's Body—Fourteen Hundred Apaches Surrender.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—The body of Lieut. Sherwood was started east this morning by the overland route.

Over 1,400 Apache Indians have surrendered at Camp Verde.

BASE-BALL.

Victory for the Brooklyn Atlantics—Defeat of the Baltimore Club.

About 1,000 persons assembled on the Union Ball Grounds yesterday afternoon to witness the first championship contest between the famous Baltimore Club and the Atlantics, of Brooklyn. It was well known that the Baltimore Club was in a crippled condition from the loss of Hall and McVey, each of whom was seriously injured during their game with the Resolutes the day previous; nevertheless betting men were so confident that they would win that odds of $100 to $85 and $40 were freely offered, but found comparatively few takers. Charley Mills was not able to play with the Atlantics, so Barlow had to go behind the bat, and Boyd was placed at right field.

At 3½ o'clock play was "called" by the umpire, and the Atlantics having lost the toss, took up the ash. It was very soon relinquished, however, as the first three strikers were captured without the least trouble. The first Baltimorean who covered the home-plate was nipped by Pearce and Dehlman, but Radcliffe sent Ferguson at third a warm bounder, which was well picked up and handsomely thrown about six feet over the first baseman's head. The next striker hit a ground ball to Dehlman, who muffed it, and the fourth striker, Hastings, put another lively bounder to Ferguson, who threw it so badly to first that the batsman got to his second base, and the two preceding strikers scored runs. From second Hastings stole to third, and got home on a bad throw by Barlow to Ferguson. The two succeeding strikers were now put out, one on a fly to Remson and the other at first base by Breitt.

A fine line hit by Ferguson, a passed ball by Hastings, and a wild throw by Radcliffe, gave the Atlantics one run, and the yellow-hosed men were disposed of for a blank, notwithstanding two base hits were made, one each by Mills and York. Close play followed in the third inning, Pearce putting out the entire Baltimore side, two at first base and one on a line fly, very hot. Neither side scored in the fourth inning, but in the fifth the Atlantics batted finely for two earned runs, Remson, Pabor, Dehlman, and Burdock making the hits, the latter driving a beautiful liner to left field for two bases, while the Baltimoreans scored one run off an error by Ferguson. The sixth and seventh innings resulted in blanks for the Baltimore Club, but in the latter the Atlantics, through glaring errors by Hastings, obtained three additional runs, which brought their score up to six, against four for their opponents. The Baltimore boys scored an additional run in the eighth inning, but, despite all their efforts, they could not get another man across the home-plate in the ninth inning. Thus ended a game whose termination caused more surprise than has any game since the memorable victory of the Atlantics over the Red Stockings in 1870.

The following is the score:

ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	BALTIMORE.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Pearce, s. s.	0	0	0	3	Force, 3d b.	0	1	1	1
Burdock, 2d b.	0	1	3	3	Radcliffe, s. s.	2	2	1	4
Boyd, r. f.	0	1	0	0	Pike, r. f.	1	1	1	0
Barlow, c.	0	0	2	1	Hastings, c.	2	0	6	3
Breitt, p.	0	0	0	3	Carey, 2d b.	0	1	2	1
Furguson 3d b.	1	1	2	1	Craver, c. f.	0	1	2	0
Remson, c. f.	2	2	3	0	Mills, 1st b.	0	2	12	3
Pabor, l. f.	2	1	1	0	York, l. f.	0	1	1	1
Dehlman, 1st b.	1	1	17	1	Cummings, p.	0	0	1	2
Total	6	7	27	19	Total	5	9	27	15

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Atlantic	0	1	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	6
Baltimore	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	5

Umpire—Mr. Swandell.
Time of Game—One hour and forty minutes.
First Base by Errors—Atlantic, 5 times; Baltimore, 6 times.
Runs Earned—Atlantic, 2; Baltimore, 0.
Total Fielding Errors—Atlantic, 10; Baltimore, 10.

Another Defeat for the Athletics.

PHILADELPHIA, May 7.—The Washington nine, of Washington, D. C., defeated the Athletics of this city to-day, on the latter's grounds, by a score of 3 to 2.

A game of base-ball between the Boston and Yale Clubs was played at New-Haven, yesterday, resulting in a victory for the Bostons by a score of 23 to nothing.

Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary—The Library Fund.

The Alumni of the Union Theological Seminary (Presbyterian) held their annual meeting yesterday, at No. 78 Park-avenue. Those present were Rev. Drs. Roswell D. Hitchcock, Philip Schaff, Wm. G. T. Schadd, George F. Prentiss, the host; Mr. Charles W. Butler, President of the Board of Trustees, and thirty-one Alumni. Rev. Dr. Rockwell presided, and Rev. S. W. Crittenden was Secretary.

The chief business of the meeting was the perfecting of an organization for completing the Alumni library fund, the project of raising $50,000 for this object having been resolved upon last year. The Superintending Committee reported progress, and nominated a committee of one from each graduating class to secure funds. The nominations were confirmed, and on invitation of their host the Alumni took a recess to partake of a dinner which had been provided for the occasion. After this social reunion the meeting was resumed, and short addresses were delivered by Drs. Hitchcock, Gillette, Rockwell, Prentiss, and Schaff, in regard to the best methods of raising money. The general idea seemed to be that the matter should be kept steadily before the Presbyterian public to be successful. It was urged by one of the speakers that the success of THE TIMES in raising money for children's excursions was because the subscriptions to that worthy charity were published every day, together with reports of the good accomplished. It was thus kept constantly before the public, and splendid results flowed from this simple practical method. The Theological Seminary now located at No. 9 University-place, is to be removed, and ground is being now negotiated for near Harlem for the erection of large and suitable edifices.

"Dutch Heinrichs" to be Sent to an Insane Asylum.

Yesterday Dr. Nealis, the physician of the Tombs, and Dr. A. L. Vandewater, District Physician of the Commission of Charities and Correction, placed in Warden Johnson's hands a commitment authorizing the removal of Henry Neuman, alias "Dutch Heinrichs," to the Insane Asylum on Ward's Island. Thus ends the career of probably the most noted thief of the present day. Neuman is a native of Germany, and emigrated to the United States when quite young. His first sentence was caused by his stealing a watch from a gentleman at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street. On his release from State Prison, he rapidly rose to the bad eminence which he since maintained as the greatest bond robber of the day. His last effort was the larceny of a number of Ashland Railroad bonds from the firm of J. S. Kennedy & Co., Pine-street. He was arrested, convicted, and sentenced to the State Prison, where he remained for eight months, when a new trial having been granted him he was brought to the Tombs.

New-Jersey Temperance Alliance.

The Executive Committee and the Board of Managers of the New-Jersey Temperance Alliance held their quarterly meeting yesterday at Association Hall, Newark, N. J., Mr. George Shepherd Page, presiding. After the transaction of the ordinary business the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we will unite upon a candidate in every legislative district pledged to vote for local option, regardless of party politics; and

Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance pledges itself to give such candidates every possible support by deputations, lecturers, and the distribution of publications.

Seven delegates were elected to the National Convention to be held at Saratoga Aug. 26 next.

In view of the meeting of the State Constitutional Convention, which takes place to-day, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas, Our License laws are the bulwark of drunkard-makers, a fearful source of evil in our State, and an obstacle to the temperance reformation; therefore

Resolved, That we will improve the opportunity now offered to introduce an amendment into the Constitution depriving the Legislature of power to pass any law granting licenses to sell intoxicating beverages.

A committee of ten was then appointed to present these resolutions to the convention.

In the evening lectures were delivered by Prof. H. A. Butz, Rev. Dr. J. P. Wilson, and A. M. Powell, after which the following resolution, presented by Mr. Russell, was adopted:

Whereas, The opponents of prohibitory legislation assert that present laws are amply sufficient to secure the community from the evils of the liquor traffic, and the friends of temperance reforms are censured for suffering the said laws to fall into disuse; therefore

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed to wait upon the city authorities of Newark and respectfully urge that the city ordinance prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks on Sunday be enforced.

The meeting then adjourned.

President Grant's Reception by the Chicago Board of Trade.

CHICAGO, May 7.—At noon, to-day, President Grant, accompanied by Senator Logan, Mayor Medill, and a number of other distinguished gentlemen, visited the Board of Trade rooms, and was introduced to the merchants by President Culver, of the board. He was greeted with a hearty round of cheers, and in response spoke as follows:

Gentlemen of the Board of Trade: It affords me great pleasure to come back to see your city now, after an absence of little more than a year, and to find it improved even beyond what it was before the great fire, which swept over it just one week after my last visit; and, gentlemen, I am very glad to meet you, the representatives of this prosperity.

Senator Logan and Mayor Medill being called for, each made brief remarks, after which the party left the hall.

Departures for Europe.

Per steam-ship Wisconsin, for Liverpool.—Mr. Radcliff, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Renont, Mrs. Waldo, Miss Julia Hutchins, Augustus Hutchins, Wm. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. Mathew Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. Wolff, Mr. Middlebrook, Rev. C. B. Coffin, Wm. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan and child, Mr. E. T. and Master G. H. Butler, Dr. Charles Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. Pardessus, Miss A. Pardessus, Miss E. Poole, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Plummer, Mrs. E. B. Foote, Mrs. Brewster, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hasines and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Fuller, J. J. Van de Moer, Mrs. R. Sherburn, Mrs. W. H. Sherburn and child, H. A. Norman, R. Jacob, G. M. Bryan, Jr., J. Durande, Capt. Coe, Harry Coe, H. A. Engall, S. B. Browning, H. J. Fisher, O. R. Coast, Miss Burner, G. Y. Roots, Mrs. L. B. Ely, Miss Bertha and Miss Lina Ely, Robt. Harris, Miss Ella M. Hussen, J. H. Duke, wife, and 2 children.

Per steam-ship Ismailia, for Glasgow.—Dr. N. B. Kiser, Thos. S. Campau, T. Blockridge, F. Davis, Mrs. Edmondson, Henry Edmondston, John Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Robert S. McCormick, Olef Cronhamn, Jas. Whyte, Rev. Archibald Stewart, Mrs. Eliza Meadows and infant, Mrs. Partington and infant, Mrs. C. J. Blunt, Miss Emily Blunt, Mrs. Budge, Peter Budge, Jas. M. Stewart and Mrs. Stewart, Alex. Lockhead, Mrs. Lockhead, Julia Lockhead, Alexander Lockhead, Jr.

Per steam-ship Scotia, for Liverpool.—A. McGabhard, H. B. Whitehouse, E. B. Sheldon, W. H. Wood, Miss E. Dixon, Miss C. L. Dixon and maid, A. Reiss, B. Reiss, J. T. Opalhyes, H. Richardson, J. P. Mollison, J. P. Tate, S. Warren Ingersoll, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Donald, C. T. L. Painter, C. Herter, Mrs. John Wood and maid, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Wickham, Miss Wickham, W. J. Tuinan, Mrs. Watts, Mr. and Mrs. John S. T. Wells, child, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Head, J. Elverson, Joseph Elverson, Miss C. R. Head and child, Mrs. Watson, Miss L. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood, child, and nurse, W. L. Cumming, L. Wister, C. Rhinelander, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Andrews, Mrs. James Watson, Miss Cawood, Charles H. Rockwell, L. Tiffany, Isaac Morley, Miss Newcomb, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Newcomb, Dr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Ryer and child, John Sloane, J. G. Rollins, 2 children and nurse, C. L. Wolfe, Mrs. George Brown and 2 maids, Mrs. De Peyster, C. A. De Peyster, Mr. and Mrs. John E. Robinson, Miss C. De Peyster, Miss Elisabeth De Peyster, Theodore Ricksecker, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Orme, Charles C. Wilder, C. F. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Morgan, Miss Cook, Miss Marshall, E. B. Hobson, E. Marshall, L. Johnson, E. A. Johnson, Miss Johnson, Miss Farless, F. Cook, Capt. P. R. Franklin and wife, Rear Admiral A. Ludlow Case, Lieut.-Commander S. D. Ames, Mrs. Ames, infant, and nurse, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, George Ranoreus, Mr. Longee, Rev. Dr. Nichols, Mr. S. Gulmann, daughter, and son, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Gunther, Miss R. G. Gunther, Miss M. A. Gunther, Miss C. R. Gunther and maid, John Waddell, J. Sonneborn, Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson Roes, Miss G. F. Orme, Miss C. H. Orme, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Webster, son, and maid, Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Green, Mrs. B. Allen, Miss Kittie Allen, Mr. and Mrs. H. R. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell, M. Bonnell, Miss L. Bonnell, Mrs. A. Weill, infant and servant, Mrs. Layton, Miss Plunkenton, F. Layton, Mr. Plunkenton, Miss Muller and maid, C. O. Lenman, Dr. T. S. Verdi, Gen. and Mrs. Elijah Ward, Col. H. C. Morgan, W. G. Morgan, Wm. C. Stuart, Robert Stuart, Miss V. Stuart, J. A. Hinckley, Joshua Wright, Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Watts, Capt. George Watts, Miss Watts, F. P. Corbin, J. H. Wray, S. A. Peters, M. Ellier, A. Elfelt, B. A. Bloomingdale, A. Kingsland, F. A. Kursheedt, J. R. Busk, Mr. and Mrs. P. Schulhoff, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Wood, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Kohlsaat, Miss M. Orme, Miss L. L. Orme, Henry G. Wheeler, W. H. Shock, U. S. N., W. H. Belden, Wm. H. Grundy, Mr. and Mrs. Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. Richard S. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Cranston, child and maid, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson Cawood, H. F. Geog, J. P. Wysong, Miss Ely and maid, Henry Abbott, C. T. Kingsland, A. A. Kingsland, T. C. C. Westoun, Geo. N. Bliss, Mr. Edwards, P. Barreda, W. Kingsland, Chas. Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Henry de Coppet, Miss Fawcett, J. F. Schenck, Harry Eddy, Miss Schenck, A. D. Napier, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Shortall and son, B. R. Vaughan, F. Howe, George Hughes, C. F. Homer, P. B. Worrell, Charles Heibel, W. F. Smith, Hon. J. J. Ogilvy and brother and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Levi K. Fuller, W. H. Shelly, E. H. Miller, Mr. Worrell, C. H. Howell, J. Van Gassbeck, Leon De Joie, Wm. Penn Lewis and son, Gen. Taylor, Dr. Nes and son, Miss Addie Vaughan.

Gentlemen are recommended to try the Warwick or Elmwood Collars—the best imitations of linen and most perfect-fitting collars ever worn.—*Advertisement.*

The most perfect article in use for the teeth is Lyon's Tooth Tablets. Dentists recommend them. —*Advertisement.*

Soothe the Irritated Scalp Skin by using BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

The Supreme Court of the United States has recently given a decision in favor of the Gorham Manufacturing Company, enabling them to protect their designs from all other manufacturers who imitate and copy them.

Particular Notice

is requested to the fact that the same artists are engaged in the production of designs, whether for the Sterling Silver Department, or for the celebrated Gorham Plate, but the Company *never reproduce* in their Electro-Plate Department the designs which they devote to Sterling Silver. Each has its own special trade-mark, as follows, stamped upon every article:

Trade mark for Gorham Sterling Silver. — *Trade mark for Gorham Electro-Plate.*

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Providence, R. I., and No. 1 Bond-st., New-York.
Manufacturers of Sterling Silver, Tea, Dessert and Dinner Services, and Wedding Outfits; also manufacturers of the celebrated Gorham Electro-Plate.

Horace Greeley.

In his "Recollections of a Busy Life," says: "I profoundly believe that there is better food obtainable by the great body of mankind than the butcher and fisherman do or can supply, and that a diet made of sound grain ground, but unbolted, ripe undecayed fruits, milk, wholesome vegetables, &c., and very little spices or condiments, will enable our grandchildren to live in the average far longer, and fall far less frequently into the hands of the doctors, than we do."
F. E. SMITH & CO.'S SUPERLATIVE GRAHAM FLOUR, Atlantic Mills, Brooklyn, best in market. Sold by all grocers.

The Best Braces or Suspenders in the world are those made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG. They make over two hundred varieties. For sale at retail by all furnishing or clothing stores in the Union. Ask for them, and look for their name on every pair.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

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For Simplicity, Durability, and Perfection, the WHITNEY SEWING-MACHINE is unequaled. No. 613 Broadway, New-York.

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New-York Stencil Works, No. 87 Nassau-st., New-York.

No Postponement.

It is not wise to put off until the heats of Summer have commenced the invigorating process which would have secured the system in advance against this untoward influence. By toning the stomach, liver, and bowels in the Spring months with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, and continuing to take this harmless but powerful vegetable invigorant during the Summer, it is quite certain that even persons who are naturally delicate and deficient in vital force may escape the fits of indigestion, headache, nausea, biliousness, nervous debility, and mental oppression, which, in the absence of such preparation, often prostrate and agonize the more robust. A pure stimulant, medicated with the juices of the finest tonic, anti-bilious and aperient roots and herbs, is an invaluable boon to the weak and ailing, and this life-sustaining boon in the form of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is fortunately within the reach of all.

For Elegant and Stylish Hats go Direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHEID, 118 Nassau-st.

MARRIED.

CONDE—TUCKER.—In this City, at the residence of Mr. Richard Butler, the bride's cousin, on Wednesday, May 7, by Rev. Dr. Thomas Armitage, SWITS CONDE, of Oswego, N. Y., to PAMIE I., daughter of the late Churchill Tucker, of Fulton, N. Y. No cards.

DAVIS—BENNETT.—In New-York City on the 6th inst., by Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., at the residence of the bride's parents, FRANCIS ALVORDE DAVIS, M. D., to SARAH ELIZABETH only daughter of James O. Bennett, Esq., both of New-York City. No cards.

DAHLGREN—MORGAN.—At St. Thomas' Church, New-York, on the evening of May 6, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., LL. D., D. C. L., assisted by Rev. Dr. Morgan, father of the bride, PAUL DAHLGREN and ANNIE RUTHERFORD MORGAN.

HOUSE—CAMPBELL.—On Tuesday, May 6, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. John Hall, D. D., WILLIAM M. HOUSE to MARY, daughter of William Campbell, Esq., all of this City.

HOCHSTAETTER—CHESEBROUGH.—Wednesday, May 7, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Montgomery, WILLIAM J. HOCHSTAETTER, of Hesse-Darmstadt, to AUGUSTA STUYVESANT, third daughter of the late Robert J. Chesebrough.

SILLECK—RENNIE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 30, at the residence of Mr. T. A. Cushman, by Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., GEORGE H. SILLECK to MARY E., only daughter of Thos. W. Rennie.

DIED.

BLISS.—On Tuesday, May 6, Mrs. ANN W. BLISS, aged 70 years and 7 months.
Funeral will be attended at the residence of her son, D. M. Bliss, No. 62 West 49th-st., on Thursday, May 8, at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends of the family, and also of her son, Samuel A. Porter, are invited to attend.

BRODHEAD.—On Tuesday morning, May 6, at his residence in this City, of pneumonia, JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD, aged 59 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services at the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, corner of 5th-av. and 29th-st., on Friday, May 9, at 10 o'clock A. M.

CHASE.—Suddenly, at the residence of his son-in-law, W. S. Hoyt, No. 4 West 23d-st., on Wednesday, May 7, S. P. CHASE, Chief-Justice of the United States, in the 66th year of his age.
The remains will lie in St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, on Friday. Funeral services at the same church on Saturday, at 3 P. M.

CHAMBERLAIN.—May 4, at Cheshire, Conn., JULIA, wife of M. Chamberlain, M. D., and only daughter of Dr. J. T. Denison, of Fairfield, aged 42 years.

DAVEY.—On Wednesday, May 7, 1873, at Finderne, N. J., Capt. HENRY DAVEY, aged 46 years.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, on Saturday, May 10, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M. Train leaves New-York, foot of Liberty-st., at 10¼ A. M. Carriages will be at the depot upon arrival of the train.

DALLEY.—At Washington Heights, on Wednesday, May 7, 1873, ELLEN DALLEY, wife of John Dalley and daughter of the late Dennis Harris, aged 32 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Washington Heights M. E. Church, corner 153d-st. and 10th-av., on Friday, May 9, at 2 o'clock P. M. Trains leave 30th-st. at 1¼ o'clock.

EDGAR.—At Westfield, N. J., on the 7th inst., MARY JOSEPHINE, wife of Rev. E. B. Edgar.
Friends of the family and members of the Presbytery of Elizabeth, are invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 P. M., at the Presbyterian Church. Trains leave foot of Liberty-st. 12 noon, and 12.30 P. M.

GRIFFITHS.—At West Hoboken, May 7, CATHARINE V., wife of Thomas J. Griffiths, in the 28th year of her age.
Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Demott-st., Thursday, May 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. Remains taken to Catskill, N. Y.

GILLEN.—On Monday evening, 5th inst., MARGARET A., wife of Wm. H. Gillen, and second daughter of the late Wm. McBride.
Funeral services at her late residence, Passaic, N. J., on Thursday, the 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will meet train leaving foot of Chambers-st., Erie Railway, at 1¾ P. M.

HOUGHTON.—REGINA MARTINEZ HERRE, wife of Rev. Edward C. Houghton, died in her 27th year, on Tuesday afternoon, at her residence, No. 11 East 29th-st., in this City, aged 27 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, on Friday, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

HAYES.—On Wednesday, May 7, at 10¼ o'clock A. M., at his residence, No. 181 West 10th-st., Mr. JAMES E. HAYES, manager of the Olympic Theatre, in the 47th year of his age. Mr. Hayes had been ill but little more than two weeks, of a complication of heart and brain diseases. He leaves a wife and one child.
The funeral services will take place at St. Ann's Episcopal Church, West 18th-st., near 5th-av., on Friday, May 9, at 4 P. M. Friends and members of the profession are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

HAVENS.—On Tuesday, May 6, at Shelter Island, ALBERT G. HAVENS, in the 67th year of his age, of the firm of A. G. Havens & Son, of this City.
Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence on Shelter Island, on Friday, at 4 P. M.

KEYSER.—On Monday, May 5, 1873, ERNEST KEYSER, Sr., aged 85.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 14 East 57th-st., on Thursday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

McCLURE.—In this City, on Wednesday, May 7, STEPHEN CONOVER, son of John S. McClure, in the 23d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Tabernacle Church, Rev. Dr. Taylor, corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., on Friday, the 9th inst., at 1 P. M.

RUTTER.—Tuesday, May 6, GRACE RANDOLPH, infant daughter of Robert and Frances Rutter.
Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, May 8, at 1 o'clock, at No. 153 West 13th-st.

THOMPSON.—On Wednesday, May 7, BENJAMIN, infant son of Benjamin D. Thompson, No. 21 Park-row, aged 2 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

VAN WART.—On the 20th of April, at London, England, SARAH CRAIG VAN WART, wife of Irving Van Wart, of this City.
Funeral at Edgbaston Parish Church, Birmingham, 23d April.

WESTON.—On Wednesday, May 7, of congestion of the lungs, RICHARD WARREN WESTON, in the 54th year of his age.

WOOL.—On Wednesday morning, May 7, at Troy, N. Y., Mrs. Major-Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, in the 86th year of her age.
Funeral services at her late residence, on Friday morning, the 9th inst., at 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROWE'S RUPTURE CURE TRUSSES,
Involving new principles of construction and application as marvelous in their effect as original in design. Call and see them at the office of THE ROWE TRUSS COMPANY, No. 922 Broadway, corner of 21st-st., New-York.
REFERENCES.—Dr. James R. Wood, Dr. A. W. Rogers, of the World Life Insurance Company; Dr. E. R. Marcy, and Dr. Edward P. Fowler.

PLANTING SEASON.
For EVERGREEN TREES and RHODODENDRONS
apply to
S. B. PARSONS & SONS,
FLUSHING, N. Y.
From Hunter's Point to Kissena Station, on Long Island Central Railroad, 9½ and 12.

S. P. AVERY'S
AUCTION OF PAINTINGS.
160 in number, by
OVER 100 CELEBRATED ARTISTS,
now on view at the gallery,
NO. 625 BROADWAY,
and will be sold on
TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
May 13 and 14, by
R. SOMERVILLE.
(See advertisement under auction head.)

LION PARK. OPENING. LION PARK.
Our sixth annual opening will take place on THURSDAY, May 8, 1873, with a grand "MILITARY CONCERT AND BALL," to commence at 4 P. M. Music by the Fifth Regiment Band, National Guard, State of New-York. Tickets (complimentary) can be obtained at the Park, or Steuben House, No. 295 Bowery. Hoping that we may have the pleasure to greet our many friends and patrons on this occasion, we remain most respectfully,
SIXT LUDWIG KAPFF'S SON, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.
The mails for Europe during the week ending SATURDAY, May 10, 1873, will close at this office, on WEDNESDAY, at 10½ A. M.; on THURSDAY at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 A. M. and 12½ P. M.
THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

RICHARD STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 152 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

BOOK ON STRICTURE, FISTULA, AND Thirty Diseases of the Pelvic Viscera. By HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av. Mailed for 25c.

POLITICAL.

TAX-PAYERS' AND CITIZENS' PROTECTIVE UNION OF THE TWELFTH WARD, (ORGANIZED JUNE, 1871.)—A regular meeting of the above organization will be held in their rooms, No. 2,240 3d-av., corner of 122d-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, May 8, 1873, at 7½ o'clock. Members and friends invited to attend.
E. H. BROWN, President.
CHARLES RUSTON, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION holds its regular meeting at Lincoln Hall, 8th-av. and 36d-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, May 8, at 8 o'clock.
HENRY D. LAPAUGH, President.
WM. B. AVERY, Secretary.

EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at head-quarters No. 457 4th-av., FRIDAY EVENING, May 9, at 8 o'clock.
A. P. MAN, President.
JAMES C. BIGLIN, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, May 7, was light, and the transactions of the day of no particular interest, only one auction being held, viz.: Trustee's sale, by James M. Miller, under the direction of Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Esq., of the two-story and attic brick-front house and lot—latter 22 by 75—No. 310 Stanton-street, north side, 75 feet east of Lewis-street, for $6,050. Purchaser, John Hackett. The building is old and valueless, but the lot is worth the money realized. The advertised legal sale of a house and lot on East Fifty-seventh-street was adjourned to-day, and the sale of property on the north-east corner of Forsyth and Rivington streets, to the 21st inst. No other business transacted. The market generally continues very quiet, and although there is considerable inquiry for unimproved real estate we learn of no important sales being consummated. Hale J. How, No. 12 Pine-street, reports having sold, at private contract, one full lot on East Eighty second-street, south side, 225 feet east of Fifth-avenue, for $19,100. Next week the suburban auction business will set in, and from that time until the middle of July, in this line, we may expect considerable activity.

At Auction Exchange, in Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jere. Johnson, Jr., sold at public auction, the frame house with lot 16 by 100, No. 128 Hall-street, for $3,800; the frame house with lot, same size, No. 130 Hall-street, adjoining, for $3,870; eight lots, each 20 by 100, on Madison-street, between Lewis and Yates avenues, for $4,680; and eight lots, same size, on Monroe-street, between the same avenues named, in rear of above, for $5,080.

For to-day, at the Exchange, the auctions announced, are the most important of the week, the list being as follows:

By Muller, Wilkins & Co., executor's sale by order of the executrix of the estate of Martha Charell, deceased, of three lots on Tenth-avenue, south-east corner of Ninety-ninth-street, together forming a plot in size 88.10 by 100 by 71.10 by 100.1, and one lot 25.2 by 100 on Tenth-avenue, north-east corner of Ninety-ninth-street, opposite above. Also, foreclosure sale by order of the Supreme Court, Myer S. Isaacs, Esq., referee, of a house and lot on West Twenty-sixth-street, south side, 257.1 feet west of Sixth-avenue, lot 21.5 by 98.9. Also, public auction sales of other City real estate, viz: One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street, two lots, north side, 60 feet east of Madison avenue, with frame cottages thereon. One Hundred and Twenty-eighth-street, three lots south side, 10 feet east of Madison-avenue, with the two and a half story frame dwelling-house and stable thereon. One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, two lots, north side, 190 feet east of Fourth-avenue, each 25 by 100.10, and one lot, north side, 389 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 33.6 by 90. One Hundred and Thirteenth-street, four lots, with three-story frame house and stable thereon, situate on the north side of street, 100 feet east of Tenth-avenue, lots each 25 by 100.2 feet. Water and Cherry streets, the lot of land, together with the brick storage warehouse thereon, situate on the northerly side of Water-street, running through to and fronting on Cherry-street, Nos. 500 Water and 237 Cherry-street. The building is three stories on Water and four stories on Cherry-street, lot 25 by 120 feet. Eighth-avenue, one lot on east side of avenue, 80.5 feet north of Fifty-sixth-street, 20 by 90 feet. Fifty-second-street, one lot on the north side of street, 305 feet east of Ninth-avenue, 20 by 100.5, and Seventy-fifth-street, one lot on the north side of street, 255 feet west of Second-avenue, 25 by 102 feet 2 inches.

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., public auction sales of the following property: One three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone front house and lot No. 321 East Thirtieth-street, north side, 236.1 feet east of Second-avenue, 19.6 by 51 by 98.9; one lot, 25 by 102.2, with cottage on rear, on East Seventy-seventh-street, north side, 200 feet east of Fourth avenue; and two lots, each 20 by 95, on Madison-avenue, west side, 62.2 feet north of Eighty-third-street. Also, foreclosure sale, by order of the Supreme Court, George Putnam Smith, Esq., referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100.10, on East One Hundred and Tenth-street, south side, 420 feet west of Third-avenue.

By James M. Miller, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. H. Leonard, Esq., referee, of a house and two lots on East Fifty-seventh-street, south side, 218 feet east of Lexington-avenue; plot, 32 by 100.5.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, May 7.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 two-story and attic brick-front h. and l. No. 310 Stanton-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Lewis-st.; lot, 22x75	6,050

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, May 6.

Attorney-st., w. s., 60 ft s. of Grand-st., 40x20	$6,000
Boulevard, n. e. corner 100th-st., 51.10x175	50,250
Boulevard, n. e. corner 145th-st., 99.11	60,000
Same property	60,000
Same property	60,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 21.4 ft. n. of Cherry-st., 27.6x83	18,000
Clinton-st., n. w. corner Cherry-st., 22.1x83	18,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 48.10 ft. n. of Cherry-st., 27.6x83	18,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 103.10 ft. n. of Cherry-st., 27.6x83	18,000
Clinton-st., w. s., 76.4 ft. n. of Cherry-st., 27.6x83	18,000
Cherry-st., s. w. corner, Clinton-st., 24x116.8	20,000
Clinton-place, n. s., 506.4 ft. w. of 5th-av., 25.1x93.11	25,000
Elizabeth-st., w. s., No. 229, 20x½ block	8,000
Essex-st., w. s., [illegible] ft. s. of Delancey-st., 25x87.6	30,825
Mott-st., w. s., about 150 ft. n. of Broome-st., 25x100	15,000
Mulberry-st., [illegible] ft. s. of Hester-st., 25x[illegible]	32,000
[illegible]	18,000
[illegible]	17,000
[illegible]	Nom.
[illegible]	16,000
[illegible]	Nom.
[illegible], No. [illegible] West, n. s., [illegible] ft. w. of 7th-av.	20,200
[illegible], n. s., 97.7 ft. w. of 2d av., 24.8x98.8	23,000
[illegible], n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d-av., 16.8x98.9	8,500
[illegible], No. 223 West, n. s., 275 ft. w. of 7th-av., 16.8x98.9	22,000
46th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th-av., 50x100.4	550
46th-st., s. s., 145.3 ft. e. of 3d-av., 15.3x100.5	12,500
52d-st., n. s., 305.6 ft. e. of 8th-av., 18.9x100.9	17,250
63d-st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x100.5	10,000
73d-st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x102.2	12,500
86th-st., n. s., 550 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x100	10,250
90th-st., s. s., 613.4 ft. e. of 5th-av., 51.1x100.8; 90th-st., s. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.6x100.8; 89th-st., n. s., 225 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.6x100.8	40,000
99th-st., n. s., 175 ft. e. of 5th-av., 125x99.11	55,000
100th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of Boulevard, runs s. e. on 100th-st., 23.1x th. s. w. 55x th. n. w. in a straight line to a point 100.1 ft. s. e. of Boulevard, and distant 51.1 ft. s. w. of point of beginning, 121.3x th. n. e. 51.1 to beginning	21,100
116th-st., s. s., 335.8 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x100	7,600
124-st., n. s., 310 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x91.2	3,500
126th-st., s. s., 130 ft. w. of 4th-av., 60x99.11	66,000
131st-st., n. s., 410 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x99.11	4,720
151st-st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 10th-av., 50x99.11	5,900
2d-av., w. s., 49.4 ft. s. of 29th-st., 24.8x69	21,250
2d-av., w. s., 70.5 ft. s. of 49th-st., 20x78	13,000
3d-av., s. s., corner 76th-st., 82.2x67; 3d-av., e. s., 82.2 ft. s. of 76th-st., 20x100.5	107,000
4th-av., w. s., 62.2 ft. n. of 85th-st., 20x70	21,500
5th-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. n. of 49th-st., 15x125	60,000
5th-av., s. e. corner 106th-st., 25.9x100	52,000
106th-st., s. s., 100 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.9	52,000
8th-av., w. s., 23.11 ft. s. of 100th-st., 22x100	22,000
8th-av., w. s., 75.8 ft. n. of 59th-st., 25x100	23,000
10th-av., e. s., 119.5 ft. s. of 153d-st., 19.6x100	6,700
10th-av., s. e. corner of 165th-st., 68.9x100	6,000

LEASES.

Beekman-st., No. 18, 5 years	$6,000
Broadway, Prescott House, part of basement, 6 years	3,000
Chatham-square, No. 189, 10 years	3,000
James-st., No. 95, 10 years	1,200
Moore-st., No. 24, 5 years	1,500
44th-st., No. 57, West, 5 years	3,000
Avenue D, No. 141, 5 years	1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.

For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x50 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.

The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.

For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PLOT OF LOTS FOR sale on a northerly corner of 5th-av., below 76th-st., and being 100 feet in front of 5th-av. and of extra depth; these are the only lots for sale in this location, having a southern exposure, and are probably the finest now in the market for building purposes; price very reasonable. E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, four story English basement house, on 32d-st., near 5th-av. ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, Nos. 96 and 1,260 Broadway, corner 32d-st.

THREE CHEAP LOTS, ONLY 650 FEET east of 5th-av.; entrance to Central Park on 58th-st.; excavated, block restricted, &c. V. K. STEVENSON, JR., No. 11 Pine-st.

AT A BARGAIN—THREE-STORY HIGH-stoop brick house, 36th-st., near Broadway, in fine order; possession.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST CLASS FIVE-story store, 26x75.6, No. 108 Chambers-st., near Church-st. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—HOMESTEAD OF THE LATE Charles Cooper, situated on Bushwick-av. Boulevard, Evergreen-av., and Weirfield-st., Brooklyn, consisting of a large house, containing all the modern conveniences, with carriage-house, large barn, &c.; the grounds comprise about forty lots, handsomely laid out, with an abundance of choice fruit and ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.; the property is well located, with first-class surroundings; to close the estate, would sell the house with four or twelve lots, or the whole, as parties may desire, on easy terms. Apply to JOHN A. LEWIS, Executor, No. 297 South-st.

FOR SALE.—IN BROOKLYN, A TWO-story, basement and sub-cellar frame house, filled in, 20x36, lot 25x100, nine rooms; all improvements, good neighborhood; forty minutes from Fulton Ferry, twenty-five minutes from Grand-street ferry. Price $5,250; $1,000 to $1,250 cash, balance can remain if desired. Apply to A. H. SAXTON, No. 47 John-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BASEMENT and subcellar brick house, containing all improvements, within eighteen minutes of Fulton Ferry. Price $4,600; $1,500 cash. Apply at No. 38 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A LARGE LINE OF GOOD LOTS and villa plots in vicinity of Fordham, Jerome, and West Farms, for sale very cheap; annexation to City, rapid transit, and projected lines of railroads will insure great increase in value in a short time.
P. LORILLARD,
Nos. 16 and 18 Chambers-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

CHANCE FOR A GOOD INVESTMENT IN REAL ESTATE.—We will sell at public auction on SATURDAY, May 24, 1873, the sash factory property situated on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, Staunton, Va. This property is located near the depot, and is very convenient for shipping, loading, and unloading LUMBER and COAL. It is also a good site for a FURNACE or FLOURING-MILL. The factory is now occupied and run by Messrs. H. J. Lushbaugh & Brother day and night during the busy season. There has been a COAL-YARD on the premises for a number of years, and there is an excellent Fairbanks' coal-scales in the yard.

The building is a substantial, 30x70 feet, two-story frame, with engine-room adjoining. The engine and boiler is from twenty-five to thirty-five horse power. The lot fronts 256 feet on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and 156 feet on the Middlebrook Road.

No more convenient situation for the same business can be found in Staunton. The attention of persons from abroad is called to the fact that Staunton is a rapidly growing city, and affords mechanics inducements to locate.

Terms—One-third cash, and balance in one and two years, with bonds bearing interest from day of sale, and title retained as ultimate security. For further particulars call on
N. B. HENDRY, Staunton, Va., or
I. S. HENDRY, Cumberland, Md.

FOR SALE.

One of the finest country homes on the banks of the Hudson, near Tivoli, N. Y. The river and Catskill Mountain views from this place are unequaled; eighty acres of improved land, upon which are native woods; a mansion-house, 52x50, (new,) with French roof; also, large cottage, fourteen rooms, coach-house and stables, barns, sheds, machine and carpenter's shops, all new and newly painted, and in perfect order; ice-house filled; new private dock; 3,000 bearing fruit-trees; the property well under-drained; fine wells of water; eight or ten trains each way daily; churches and schools near; stock and implements sold if desired. Apply to M. T. WOOLLEY, No. 5¾ Pine-st., Room No. 10.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT STAMFORD, CONN.

Residence of the late George W. Elder, consisting of a large house, with all the modern improvements for a first-class residence, gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c., in perfect order, stable, barn, gardener's house, &c., about six acres of improved land, abundance of fruit, situated on Richmond Hill, about half a mile from depot; situation high, with a commanding view. This is one of the finest places in the vicinity.

If not sold will be leased for a term of years, furnished. Apply to
N. L. McCREADY,
No. 187 Greenwich-st., New-York,
or to GEO. ELDER, Stamford, Conn., Executors.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW AND neatly arranged dwelling pleasantly situated, containing ten rooms, in a first-class neighborhood, and convenient to schools and churches, and within five minutes' walk of depot at Ridgewood, N. J., on line of Erie Railroad, distant twenty miles from New-York; will sell or let for Summer months, or lease for one, three or five years. For full particulars, Apply to THOS. T. WALTON,
Imperial Insurance Company,
Nos. 40 and 42 Pine-st., New-York.

ARE WE TO HAVE ANY RAPID TRANSIT IN NEW-YORK?—See *Herald*, May 7.—I offer for sale, to parties who will build, the finest lots in the vicinity of New-York, at prices ranging from $200 to $500, on long time, and no cash payment. Locality high and absolutely healthy; society good; distant less than one hour from City Hall, and within a mile of three stations. For further particulars apply to H. G. BELL, No. 41 Worth-st., New-York.

N. B.—Two handsome nine-room cottages to rent, cheap, with privilege of purchase.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,000—For sale, on a pleasant-avenue, a French-roof house, twelve rooms, bath-room, bay windows, marble mantels; fruit-trees, shade-trees; lot, 50 by 175. Terms easy. Address MELLICK BROS., No. 6 Pine-st., or OWNER, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—AT MEREdith, six miles from Delhi, Delaware County, N. Y., a grass farm of 300 acres, with first class farm-house and all necessary outbuildings and stables for 60 head of cattle; the house and stable for two horses and pasture for two cows, $250 a year rent; the whole farm for $420 a year. Address ALONZO FLACK, Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y.

FOURTEEN ACRES OF TOWN PROPerty for sale at Cranford, seventeen miles from New-York on New-Jersey Central Railroad, three minutes' walk from depot, containing about 200 City lots; has a frontage of over 800 feet on each side of South-av.; price, $14,000. Apply to A. D. HOPE or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT FLUSHing, with Immediate Possession.—Attractive residence; situation elevated; eminently healthy; extensive views; near depot; thirteen rooms, gas, furnace, bath-room, piazzas front and rear; carriage-house; four acres splendidly fruited and ornamented.
JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A NEW HOUSE and lot, 100x150 feet, containing six rooms, besides attic, within a few minutes' walk of the Arlington Station, on the Montclair Railroad. Apply to SCHUYLER & ADAMS, No. 43 Jay-st., New-York; or, of H. K. SCHUYLER, Belleville, N. J.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A LARGE first-class dwelling-house, with stable, ice-house, and two or more acres of land, at Summit, N. J., for sale or exchange for City lots. Apply to T. B. WHITE, No. 33 Nassau-st., Room No. 8.

$1,000 FOR FOURTEEN ACRES good land, small house, forty miles north side Long Island, near village. Healthy, cheap. KISSAM, owner, No. 248 Clermont-av., Brooklyn.

WEST FARM'S, KING'S BRIDGE, AND Morrisania.—Agents for the sale of property in these towns, (to be annexed,) and other portions of Westchester County. F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—Factory and one and a half acres land, few minutes from New-Brighton Landing, Staten Island; plenty of water. Inquire of
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—MANY DESIRABLE houses for sale or rent in this popular and rapidly growing place, at all prices.
EBEN APPLETON, No. 4 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell, and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues.
I. H. GERRY, No. 29 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

HAMILTON & WALLIS HAVE REmoved to No. 30 Pine-st., and offer all varieties of Orange, N. J., property, (a specialty,) for sale and rent.

FOR SALE CHEAP—IF APPLIED FOR at once, farm thirty acres, Westfield, N. J.; mile from depot; high ground; good buildings. No. 2 Burling-slip.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.

GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.

By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.

The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.

The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.

The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN,
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON,
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.

ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.

ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.

In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.

The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.

Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.

The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION, AT NEW ROCHELLE, Westchester County, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M., on the Premises:

Two handsome and complete village residences and one building plot, situate on Davis-av. and Main-st., adjoining the properties of Messrs. Cowdrey, Leland, Dr. Pryor, and others. Maps and particulars of the auctioneers, No. 2 308 3d-av., and No. 82 Cedar-st., and Gerardus T. Davis, Esq., New-Rochelle.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THE BRODHURST ESTATE.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE HEIRS OF THIS MAGNIFICENT PROPERTY,
Consisting of
TWO ENTIRE BLOCKS ON ST. NICHOLAS-AV.,
146TH, 147TH, 148TH, AND 149TH STS., AND 10TH-AV.,

Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, May 20.

This property is beautifully situated, the avenues are completed. Sale will be absolute. Title perfect. Seventy per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage for three, five, or seven years. Maps now ready at the office of the auctioneers, ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE IN FORECLOSURE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 122 WEST 26TH-ST.

On THURSDAY, May 8, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
MYER S. ISAACS, Referee.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTAGES AND LOTS ON 127TH AND 128TH STS., AND LOTS ON 118TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, commencing 60 feet east of Madison-av., with cottage houses thereon.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET.—Three lots, south side, commencing 10 feet east of Madison-av., together with the two and a half story frame dwelling-house and stable thereon.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—Two lots, north side, commencing 190 feet east of 4th-av.

ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEENTH-STREET.—One lot, north side, commencing 389 feet east of 4th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BEAUTIFUL VILLA PLOTS ON THE HIGHLANDS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY, FRONTING ON CENTRAL-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, May 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SIXTEEN VILLA PLOTS,

situate on the westerly side of the Central-av., Westchester County, and within five minutes' walk of McComb's Bridge. The land is high, and has commanding water and inland views. For healthfulness of location, beauty of scenery, and ease of access, the above-described property is not surpassed by any in the lower end of Westchester County.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st., or at the office of S.V. R. CRUGER, No. 182 Grand-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE, STABLE, AND LOTS ON 113TH-ST., NEAR MORNINGSIDE PARK, AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8 at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH-STREET—The four lots, with the three-story frame house, and frame stable thereon, situate on the north side of 113th-st, commencing 100 feet east of 10th-av. The house is filled in with brick, is frescoed, has water and gas, bath, water-closets, wash-tubs, &c., and is in good order. Lots each 25x100 feet two inches.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF STORAGE WAREHOUSE ON WATER AND CHERRY STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

WATER AND CHERRY STREETS—The lot of land, together with the brick storage warehouse thereon, situate on the north side of Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips, running through to and fronting on Cherry-st., and known as No. 500 Water-st. and 237 Cherry-st. The building is three stories on Water-st., and four stories on Cherry-st. Lot 25 feet front on each street, and 120 feet deep.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX OF DESIRABLE LOTS ON 10TH-AV., CORNER OF 99TH-ST.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Celeste Chavell, executrix of Martha Chavell, deceased:

TENTH-AVENUE.—Three lots on the east side of 10th-av., commencing on the south-east corner of 99th-st.

TENTH-AVENUE.—One lot on the north-east corner of 10th av. and 99th-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOTS ON 8TH-AV. AND 52D-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

EIGHTH-AVENUE—One lot, situate on east side of 8th-av., 80.5 feet north of 56th-st.

FIFTY-SECOND-STREET—One lot, situate on the north side of 52d-st., 305 feet east of 9th-av.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LOT ON 75TH-ST. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, May 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:

SEVENTY-FIFTH-STREET—One lot, situate on the north side of 75th-st., 255 feet west of 2d-av., 25x102 feet 2 inches.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FULLY FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.

To let, for six or twelve months, with privilege of purchase, a tasty and modern-built suburban cottage residence, forty-five minutes from Wall-st. by Central Railroad of New-Jersey; travel unsurpassed at all seasons; house has twelve rooms, wide halls, heater, gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, &c.; ample lawn, garden, fruit and shade trees; paved streets; healthy location; two minutes from depot; use of stable, pasture lot, with cow, and transfer of servants if desired; rent moderate. For further particulars and permit address Post-office Box No. 482 Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A VERY handsome residence in Yonkers; the house is situated on Palisade-av., in the best part of the town, being about 320 feet above tide, and the view extends down the river to Staten Island; the house is completely furnished, (fourteen rooms besides bath-room,) and has every convenience; there is an excellent carriage-house, with stabling for three horses and cow; the grounds (about one acre in extent) are beautifully laid out, and in perfect order; there is abundance of fruit of all kinds. Apply to H. N. TITUS, No. 50 Exchange-place, New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED—FOR THE SEASON or year, the residence of the undersigned, at Stamford, Conn. The house contains twenty-five rooms, hot and cold water, gas, steam-heater, billiard-room, with good table, and is conveniently located in the midst of fine grounds, near churches, schools, &c.; fine stable accommodations, fruit, shade, and, in short, all the appointments of a first-class country-place. GEORGE A. HOYT, office of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, No. 111 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED—A DESIRABLE country residence, with stable, &c.; one or more acres of land; well shaded, spring water, high grounds, very healthy; near Lake Wackabuck; two hours by Harlem Railroad; express station; price low; photograph at No. 919 Broadway.
R. M. BRUNDIGE.

TO LET—TWO COTTAGE HOUSES, ONE with barn and two acres of land, the other with garden; both pleasantly situated on the Hackensack River, opposite Hackensack, N. J., ten minutes' walk from depot. Apply to S. MUNN, SON & CO., No. 122 Pearl-st.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH THIRTEEN rooms, good stable, three and a half acres ground, garden, water supplied by ram, on ridge near High Bridge; within one hour's drive from Fifth-avenue Hotel. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER—TWO OR three handsome places overlooking the Harlem and East Rivers, in Westchester County, within an hour's drive of Fifth-avenue Hotel.
Apply to HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway.

COUNTRY-SEAT FURNISHED.—TO let, at Pelham, Westchester County, on East Chester Bay, six bed-rooms, besides servants' rooms, outhouses, stable, garden fruit; healthy; bathing, fishing; easy of access to cars and boat. Apply to C. D. BURRILL, No. 68 William-st.; or W. & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 68 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FOR THE SEAson, a handsome cottage at Rutherfurd Park, on the Passaic River; also, cottage at Belleville, N. J.; also, place on Staten Island. For further particulars apply to ALLEN, DOOLEY & HENRIQUES, No. 96 Broadway.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES TO RENT—Furnished, situated on and near the sea-front; also properties for sale. Printed catalogues can be had upon application. F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway, and Long Branch near the Depot.

MORRISTOWN.—FURNISHED AND UNfurnished cottages and country seats to rent for Summer season or year. Farms and residences for sale and exchange. Morristown office, two doors from P. O. J. HENRY JOHNSON, 149 Broadway.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, ON west bank of Hudson River, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing, fifty minutes from foot of Canal-st. OSCAR SMEDBERG,
No. 43 Wall-st.

TO RENT AT PELHAM, ON THE Sound.—A two-story and French-roof stone house; modern conveniences; two miles from station; large stables and carriage-house; good garden, planted. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., 7 Pine-st.

TO LET—AT RIDGEFIELD, CONN., A country residence, containing two acres of grounds, garden, stable, &c.; close to depot. Rent, $600. M. S. MYERS & SON, No. 434 Broome-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE.—FINE GROUNDS, horses, carriages, milk, butter, eggs, vegetables, and fruit; rent moderate, per month or year. Apply at No. 60 Maiden-lane.

TO LET—AT ROSSVILLE, STATEN ISLAND, large house, pleasantly situated on Staten Island Sound. Apply at Nos. 98 and 100 Franklin-st.

FINANCIAL.

$5,000,000

TOLEDO, WABASH & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY'S

7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD COIN.

Issued for the Purchase of Steel Rails.

Principal Due 1893. Interest Coupons Payable 1st February and 1st August, in City of New-York.

The Directors of this Trunk Line, between Toledo and St. Louis, comprising with its branches over 600 miles of completed road, have decided, in order to accommodate the great increase of traffic, to relay the ENTIRE LINE WITH STEEL RAILS and for that purpose have issued $5,000,000 of 7 per cent. Mortgage Gold Bonds.

The steady increase of business over this line will be rapidly and greatly augmented by its connection with the Canada Southern Railroad, (which will be open for traffic the 1st of next June,) rendering the substitution of steel rails a necessity.

The net earnings for the years 1871 and 1872, after paying the interest on the Mortgage debt of the company, were largely in excess of the amount necessary to pay the interest on this Mortgage.

The road has no floating debt. All the proceeds of these Bonds go to the permanent improvement of the property, experience having proved that by substituting steel for iron rails on roads doing so heavy a traffic the "saving" alone, without any allowance for increase of business, is sufficient to pay off at least four times the amount of this Mortgage before maturity. The advantage of employing steel rails is so great that all our Trunk Lines are adopting them to the exclusion of iron ones.

As the Bonds will only be issued so fast as the rails can be laid, we now offer for sale but $1,000,000, AT NINETY AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

The large earnings of this Road, with its future prospects, make this Bond, in our opinion, an undoubted security.

Winslow, Lanier & Co.,
NO. 27 PINE-ST.
Perkins, Livingston & Post,
NO. 31 NEW-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,

COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of.......... $1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.

Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.
Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.
Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.
Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW McKINNEY, First Vice-President,
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President,
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President,

William B. Ogden, Charles Stanton, John H. Cheever, Abel Denison, George H. Bissell, William H. Breeden, John Q. Hoyt, William Foster, Jr., G. M. Van Nort, Alexander E. Orr, Aaron Claflin, George H. Brown, Christopher Meyer, G. P. Lowrey, William H. Foster.

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Board of Water Commissioners of the City of East Saginaw, Michigan, until the 15th day of May, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., for the purchase of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in East Saginaw, Michigan, eight per cent. semi-annual water-works bonds, or for any part thereof.

The Board hereby expressly reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of Board of Water Commissioners.
W. R. BURT, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

PROPOSALS FOR STOCKS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Sealed proposals will be received at the Controller's office, until Thursday, 8th day of May, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of one million and forty-five thousand five hundred dollars of stocks of the City of New-York, to wit:

ADDITIONAL NEW CROTON AQUEDUCT STOCK. Authorized by chapter 230, Laws of 1870, payable Aug. 1, 1900	$150,000 00
CROTON WATER MAIN STOCK. Authorized by chapter 593, Laws of 1873, payable Nov. 1, 1900	75,500 00
CITY PARKS IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK. Authorized by chapter 739, Laws of 1872, payable in thirty years	70,000 00
ADDITIONAL CROTON WATER STOCK. Authorized by chapter 56, amended by chapter 328, Laws of 1871, payable Nov. 1, 1891	150,000 00
CITY IMPROVEMENT STOCK. Authorized by chapter 920, Laws of 1869, payable Nov. 1, 1892	600,000 00

Said Stocks will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year.

The proposals will state the amount of Stocks required and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Controller the sums awarded to them respectively, together with any premiums thereon, when they will be entitled to receive certificates of equal amounts, of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment.

Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Stocks of the City of New-York," and inclosed in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Controller.

The right is reserved, on the part of the Controller, to reject any or all of the bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Corporation require it.
ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, April 29, 1873.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NO. 52 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders and bondholders of the Chicago and North-western Railway Company for the election of Directors pursuant to law, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Chicago, on THURSDAY, the 5th of June next, at 1 o'clock P. M. Bondholders will authenticate their right to vote by presenting their voting bonds at the office of the Company, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, for registration on or before the 5th of May proximo. JOHN F. TRACY, President.
C. R. MARVIN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR JERSEY CITY WATER BONDS.—Proposals will be received until THURSDAY, May 8, 1873, for the whole or any part of $500,000 Jersey City Water Scrip Forty-year Bonds, coupon or registered. Said bonds will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable on the 1st day of May and November in each year, and are free from all taxation in the State of New-Jersey.

Address F. M. LOCKWOOD, Chairman Committee on Finance, No. 24 Broad-st., New-York.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York, THURSDAY, May 15, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the election of directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any business that may legally come before the meeting.
WM. A. HAYES, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

UNITED NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND CANAL COMPANY, TRENTON, N. J., May 7, 1873.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THE above Company for the ensuing year will be held at the offices of the Company, Trenton, N. J., on TUESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock.
RICHARD F. STEVENS, Secretary.

HOLDERS OF RAILROAD SECURITIES, State, County, or City bonds, wishing to realize, can sell at once by addressing
WM. A. GUEST & CO.,
No. 17 Nassau-st.
For sale, Town and County bonds in the State of New-York.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE CONSOLIDATED THIRTY-YEAR 7 PER CT. GOLD BONDS OF THE St. Louis and Southeastern Railway.

A GREAT TRUNK LINE, constituting, with its connections, the Shortest Possible Route between ST. LOUIS, EVANSVILLE, NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, and SAVANNAH; ST. LOUIS and LOUISVILLE, CHICAGO, NASHVILLE and the Southern and South-eastern cities.

THESE BONDS ARE HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY THE ST. LOUIS BOARD OF TRADE.

The Earnings for March were $114,450, and rapidly increasing.

For full particulars apply to
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.
WINSLOW & WILSON,
No. 70 William-st., N. Y.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

MIDLAND R. R.

BONDS
For sale by
ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Pine-st.

10 PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA SCHOOL BONDS.
10 PER CENT. NEBRASKA BRIDGE BONDS.
8 PER CENT. BONDS, CITY ST. PAUL, MINN.
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN NEW-YORK.
For sale by
FITCH, OTIS & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS OF THE MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.
VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JAMES W. TUCKER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 3 AND 5 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
CORRESPONDENTS IN THIS CITY,
MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
NO. 30 BROAD-ST.

LHERBETTE KANE & CO.,
NO. 33 RUE DU QUATRE SEPTEMBRE, PARIS.
BANKERS AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
TRAVELERS' LETTERS RECEIVED AND FORWARDED.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MUTUAL GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, NO. 36 UNION-SQUARE, (4TH-AV.,) NORTH-EAST CORNER 16TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, May 3, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the New-York Mutual Gas-light Company for the election of sixteen directors and three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company in the City of New-York, on Tuesday, May 20, 1873, the polls for which election will be opened between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M. of that day. The transfer-books of the Company will be closed for ten (10) days prior to said election. By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES PLACE, Secretary.

OFFICE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, April 5, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of this company for the election of managers will be held at the office of the Company, No. 71 Broadway, on TUESDAY, 13th May next.

The polls will be open from 12 o'clock noon until 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of April 30 until the morning of May 14.

By order of the Board,
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

ELECTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an election will be held at the office of the New-York Bridge Company, No. 21 Water-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on MONDAY, the 2d day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, for fifteen Directors of said Company for the then ensuing year, and for two inspectors of election for 1874.

The transfer-books will be closed from May 3 to June 3, 1873.—Dated May 2, 1873.
HENRY C. MURPHY, President.
O. P. QUINTARD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE BOOKS FOR THE SUBSCRIPTION to the capital stock of the German-American Loan and Mortgage Company are now open, at the banking-house of Messrs. Heidelbach, Frank & Co., No. 52 Exchange-place. Ten per cent. of the amount subscribed must be paid at the time of subscription.
E. L. FRANK,
CHAUNCEY VIBBARD, } Commissioners.
EMERSON FOOTE,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, May 2, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against "The Atlantic National Bank, of New-York," that they are called upon to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof to Charles E. Strong, Receiver, at the office of said bank in New-York City.
JOHN JAY KNOX,
Controller of the Currency.

NEW-YORK BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS,
ROOMS NOS. 156 AND 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, May 8, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR OFficers and standing committees of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters will be held at the rooms of the Board, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway, on MONDAY, May 19, 1873, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M. WM. W. HENSHAW,
Secretary.

THE MAJOR & KNAPP ENGRAVING, MANUFACTURING AND LITHOGRAPHING COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of trustees will be held on MONDAY, May 19, 1873, between the hours of 1 and 3 P. M., at the office of the Company, No. 56 Park-place, New-York City.
J. JUDSON SMITH, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' BANK,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders for the election of Directors of this Institution will be held at the banking-house, 57th-st. and 3d-av., on TUESDAY, May 13, next. Polls will be open from 12 M. until 2 P. M.
By order of the Board,
C. A. WATERBURY, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—The annual meeting of the shareholders of this association will be held at the Banking-house, corner of Nassau and Cedar sts., on MONDAY, May 12, at 12 o'clock.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES

TO LET IN THE
DREXEL BUILDING,
S. E. corner Broad and Wall sts.,
FOR
Corporations, Bankers, Lawyers, &c.,
TWO ELEVATORS, TWO STAIRCASES, FIRE PROOF, well ventilated and lighted, heated by steam; every modern convenience on each floor. Apply to JOS. W. DREXEL, on the premises, or HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—IN NO. 66 WALL-ST., A FINE furnished office on third floor.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY-PLACE, EITHER on the east or west side of the Hudson River, above the Highlands. Apply to
A. JOURNEAY, No. 51 Lispenard-st.

DRY GOODS. DRY GOODS.

GOODS FROM AUCTION!

DECIDED BARGAINS!

Our bargains in DRESS GOODS and SILKS, BOUGHT at the AUCTION ROOMS during the recent great STRINGENCY in the MONEY MARKET FOR CASH, having met with such a gratifying success, we have been encouraged to purchase again largely, and are thereby enabled to offer in DRESS GOODS and SILKS, SPRING and SUMMER NOVELTIES that are ATTRACTIVE in STYLE, TASTY in APPEARANCE, and for CHEAPNESS of PRICE CANNOT BE SURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE IN THIS CITY.

In CHEAP DRESS GOODS we have made a SPECIAL EFFORT, and call the ATTENTION of all CONSUMERS to our LARGE and VARIED ASSORTMENT, which we are OFFERING AT PRICES that PLACE THEM WITHIN EASY REACH OF ALL.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY AND TWENTIETH-ST.,
GRAND-ST. AND CHRYSTIE.

1873, SUMMER NOVELTIES, 1873.

EGYPTIAN, ROMAN, AND VENETIAN DESIGNS IN OXIDIZED BUTTONS, BUCKLES, CLASPS, &c. PASSEMENTERIES, BELTS, SATCHELS. CLUNY, YAK, ANTIQUE, AND LLAMA LACES. CAPES, SACQUES, SCARFS, VAILS, HAMBURG BANDS, TRIMMINGS, SKIRTINGS, &c. UNSURPASSED IN VARIETY AND STYLE.

MILLER & GRANT
NO. 879 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.
Established in 1819.
No. 98 Duane-st., near Broadway,
No. 752 Broadway, near 8th-st., } NEW-YORK.
No. 610 6th-av., near 39th-st.,
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont-st., near Fulton, BROOKLYN.
No. 40 North 8th-st., PHILADELPHIA.
DYE, CLEANSE, and REFINISH every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GARMENTS and PIECE GOODS; also, CLEANSE WINDOW-SHADES, CURTAINS, and CARPETS in their usual superior manner. Note.—These are our only offices.

DIVIDENDS.

SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent. on the paid-up capital, payable May 15. The books will be closed on the 12th, and reopened May 16.
J. L. BROWNELL, Secretary.
MAY 5, 1873.

THE NASSAU BANK, NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. (4) was this day declared payable on the 10th inst. free from tax.

Transfer-books will be closed until the 11th inst.
W. H. ROGERS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, May 1, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER cent. (4) free of taxes has been declared payable on and after 8th inst; transfer-books closed until that day. G. W. DUER, President.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1873.

THE NEW-YORK STATE LOAN AND Trust Company have this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on and after May 15.
F. N. LAWRENCE, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY IN THE SAVINGS bank chartered by the United States. Send for circular, No. 185 Bleecker-st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.
SAM. L. HARRIS, Manager.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD W. ROBY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of N. Gano Dunn, Counselor-at-Law, No. 79 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1873.
CATHARINE E. ROBY,
EDWARD NAPIER ROBY,
WHITMAN V. WHITE,
Executrix and Executors.
mh13-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HERMAN C. LE ROY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of James Price, No. 200 Hudson-street, in the City of New-York, their place of transacting business, on or before the 18th day of September next.—Dated New-York the 12th day of March, 1873.
ELIZABETH A LE ROY,
WILLIAM E. LE ROY,
JAMES PRICE,
Executrix and Executors, &c., of Herman C. Le Roy.
mh13-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES FOX, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of Vose & McDaniel, Nos. 8 and 10 Pine-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of April, 1873.
ROSE FOX, Administratrix, and
DAVID FOX and
SIMON FOX,
Administrators of Charles Fox, deceased.
ap10-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMNON MACVEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their residence, No. 143 West 10th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of March, 1873.
SUSAN MACVEY, Executrix.
THOMAS J. MACVEY, } Executors.
GEORGE W. MACVEY,
mh27-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES E. STUART, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Benjamin L. Ludington, at his office, No. 12 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of December, 1872. ELLEN STUART, Administratrix,
B. L. LUDINGTON, Administrator.
d19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANCIS S. BANKS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Anderson & Man, No. 34 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of November, 1872.
CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BANKS, Executrix.
n14-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS S. PAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Thomas Page, No. 320 West Thirty-second street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 18th day of April, 1873. MARY PAGE, Executrix.
THOS. PAGE, Executor.
ap17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DOUGLAS SLOANE, merchant, deceased, late of the City of New-York, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place for transacting business, No. 655 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October, 1873.—Dated, New York, the 22d day of April, 1873. JOHN SLOANE, Executor.
ap24-law6mT*

ICE CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

MADE FROM PURE CREAM ONLY,
$1 60 per Gallon.

Liberal arrangements made with hotels, restaurants, churches, charitable institutions, and the trade.
J. M. HORTON & CO.
Depots—Nos. 305 4th-av., 1,264 Broadway, 75 and 77 Chatham-st.

R. BROWN,

NO. 819 BROADWAY,
HAS A COMPLETE STOCK OF
REAL LACES,
SMITH, LACES,
[illegible] TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

SMITH'S PATTERN BAZAAR, NO. 914 Broadway, near 20th-st.—Spring and Summer styles JUST IMPORTED. Beautiful Costumes. Patterns with cloth models now ready. Patterns fitted to the form, warranted perfect. Cutting and basting. Come EARLY in the day.

18½ CENTS.—FINE WHITE MATTINGS, red check, fancy and coir mattings, ingrain carpets, 50 cents. Great inducements in mattings.
A. LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

NOTICE TO SPECIAL-TAX PAYERS.

The law of Dec. 24, 1872, requires every person engaged in any business, avocation, or employment, which renders him liable to a SPECIAL TAX, to procure and place conspicuously in his establishment or place of business,
A STAMP
denoting the payment of said special tax before commencing business.

The taxes embraced within the provisions of law above quoted, are the following, viz.:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, retail liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	5 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still or worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class, (more than two horses)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class, (two horses)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class, (one horse)	15 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, (on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Special-tax payers throughout the United States are reminded that they must make application to the Collector (or Deputy Collector) of their respective districts, and procure the proper stamp for the special-tax year, commencing May 1, 1873, without waiting for further notice.
A. WILLMANN,
Collector Internal Revenue,
Ninth District of New-York,
No. 101 West 45th-st., corner of 6th-av.
Office hours, 9 to 2 o'clock.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

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Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still or worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
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MARSHALL B. BLAKE,
Collector Internal Revenue,
Thirty-second District, New-York.
Office, No. 31 Cedar-st.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN THAYER, DANIEL BOOKSTAVER, and S. HERVEY SLOSSON, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupts having applied to the court for a discharge from their debts, and each of them having applied for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1873, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 252 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupts should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupts and each of them. Dated New-York, May 3, 1873.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
my3-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN W. HOLGATE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of John W. Holgate, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 7th day of May, A. D. 1873.
WILLIAM H. RITTER, Assignee,
my8-law3wTh* No. 207 West 23d-st., New-York City.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, ss.—At White Plains, the 30th day of April, 1873.—The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of LEOPOLD BOHM, of Croton Falls, in the County of Westchester, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said district.
JAMES H. MORAN,
JOSIAH S. MITCHELL, } Assignees.
ABBOTT BROTHERS, Attorneys for assignees, No. 71 Broadway, New-York City. my1-law3wTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—SARAH WARREN, plaintiff, against ISAAC S. WARREN, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 59 Centre-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated April 24, 1873.
E. E. PRICE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 59 Centre-st., New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 30th day of April, 1873.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1873.
E. E. PRICE, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 59 Centre-st., New-York.
my1-law6wTh*

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ERIN, GERMAN.....Saturday, May 10, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Saturday, May 17, at 9 A. M.
ERIN, GERMAN.....Saturday, May 24, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Saturday, May 31, at 9 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.
DENMARK, SUMNER.....Thursday, May 8, at 2 P. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage.....$80, $90, $100, currency
Returns.....$140 and $160, currency
Steerage.....$30, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL,
CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,
sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....SATURDAY, May 10, 8½ P. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 24, 8½ P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 31, at 8:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, June 7, at 2 P. M.

Passage accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled for elegance.

FIFTY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Spacious State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIPS section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $100, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, or from Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.
*Scotia, Wednesday, May 7
Algeria, Wednesday, May 14
Batavia, Saturday, May 17
Russia, Wednesday, May 21
Calabria, Saturday, May 24
Java, Wednesday, May 28
Parthia, Saturday, May 31
Cuba, Wednesday, June 4
Samaria, Saturday, June 7

*Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $90, $100, and $120, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage.....$30, currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Medterranean ports. The freight and cabin passage money to be paid at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier 20 North River, New-York, foot of LIBERTY-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Victoria.....Sat., May 10 | California.....Sat., May 31
Anglia.....Sat., May 17 | Olympia.....Wed., June 3
Assyria.....Wed., May 21 | India.....Sat., June 7
Europa.....Sat., May 24 | Columbia.....Wed., June 11
Transylvania.....Wed., May 28 | Australia.....Sat., June 14

The passenger accommodations on steamers of this line are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Cabin and steerage accommodations on upper deck, thus securing good light and ventilation.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO
GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

	Sat. Steamers.	Wed. Steamers.
	Gold.	Currency.
Cabins	$75 and $85	$75 and $85
Cabin return tickets, secur- ing best accommodations	$130	$130
STEERAGE	$30, CURRENCY.	

Tickets for passage to or from any seaport or railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, or the Continent issued at lowest rates.

Drafts for any amounts at current rates.

Company's Offices, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE!

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

WASHINGTON.....ROUSSAN...Saturday, May 17
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, May 31
VILLE DU HAVRE.....SUMMONT...Saturday, June 14
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, June 28

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine)
TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers. All persons travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—Railroad tickets between Paris and Vienna at reduced rates.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE...Thursday, May 8, 2 P.M.
CITY OF MONTREAL...Saturday, May 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, May 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, May 17, 10 A.M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON..Thursday, May 22, 2 P.M.
CITY OF LIMERICK....Saturday, May 24, 2 P. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY. From Pier No. 46 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $80 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 23 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 302 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 46 South Market-st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 6 Rue scribe, Paris.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 6 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....May 14, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PEICE, Jr.....May 21, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN.....May 28, at 8 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. FREEMAN.....June 4, at 12 M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PEICE, Jr.....June 11, at
WYOMING, Capt. F. FREEMAN.June 18, at

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 62 Wall-st.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
VIA LONDONDERRY.

These steamers will sail from Stone's Line Pier, Market-street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 1,600 tons.....Wednesday, May 7
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, June 4
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons.....Wednesday, June 18

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.
LAGOS, Captain PEDEN, 10th inst.; MANDINGO, Captain SPENCE, 24th inst.

For Turk's Island, Jamaica, and Savanilla.
CLARIBEL, Captain BAYLEY, 30th inst.

For freight and passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents, No. 37 Wall-st. and No. 29 Pine-st.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

The full-powered and fast sailing iron screw-steamer JAMAICAN, 2,500 tons, Preston Commander, will receive cargo at the WEST INDIA AND PACIFIC ROYAL MAIL COMPANY'S Dock, foot of Clarkson-st., on the 20th of May, for Liverpool direct. Her passenger accommodation is unsurpassed for elegance and comfort. Only first-class passengers carried: fare $80 currency. For freight or passage, apply to
PIM, FORWOOD & CO.
No. 37 Wall. and No. 29 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River, (foot of Cedar-st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, May 13.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, May 20.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, TUESDAY, May 27.

Supplementary mail on Pier 7½ P. M. day of sailing.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

P. WORELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 24, 1873.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO
ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

May 10.—Steamer COLON, Capt. S. P. GRIFFIN, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tomato, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer COLORADO will leave San Francisco May 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. B. BABY, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, May 8, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

BUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 2 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, May 10, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

ZODIAC, Capt. CHAPIN, TUESDAY, May 13, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 1 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

G. D. OWENS, Agent A. G. & G. R. R.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent G. S. R. R.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. CROWELL, Wednesday, May 7.
MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, May 10.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Through Tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

HENRY B. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight tariffs, Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month.

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. THELEPAUGH.....May 22
ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.....June 22
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.....July 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 1 N. River, at 3 P. M., every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only).....May 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana only).....May 15
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..May 22
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only.).....May 29

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

COOK'S FOREIGN TOURS.

Passengers ticketed by any line of steamers to all parts of

IRELAND,
SCOTLAND,
ENGLAND,
GERMANY,
THE RHINE,
SWITZERLAND,
VIENNA,
ITALY,
FRANCE, &c., &c.,

at great reduction from ordinary rates.

COOK, SON & JENKINS,
No. 261 Broadway, N. Y.

Cook's EXCURSIONIST for May now ready, gives full particulars as to the cost and expense of over 1,000 different tours. Price ten cents, by mail, prepaid.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER.

Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 P. M.,

From Pier No. 28 North River, foot Murray-st.,

The world-renowned steamers

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE.

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. M. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro, Plymouth, New-Bedford, Marsha's Vineyard, Nantucket, and all points on the South Shore and Cape Cod Railroads. Also, through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Brooklyn, corner 22d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

H. H. MANGAM, General Freight Agent.

HARTFORD BOATS.

NAVIGATION RESUMED
To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and RIVER LANDINGS direct.

One of the steamers of this line, consisting of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE, leaves Pier No. 24, Peck-slip, DAILY, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M.

Freight taken for all points in the Valley, Connecticut, Western, and Fishkill Railroads, and forwarded promptly.

All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers without a written order from

WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 113 South-st.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNALL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT of FRANK LIN-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings:

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Wednesday, 30th, 9:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 29th.....9:00 A. M.
Friday, 1st.....2:30 P. M.	Thursday, 1st...9:00 A. M.
Saturday, 3d.....11:30 A. M.	Friday, 2d.....11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 6th...12:00 A. M.	Monday, 5th.....11:00 A. M.
Wednesday, 7th, 11:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 6th.....3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 8th...12:00 M.	Wednesday, 7th, 2:30 P. M.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Esopus. The steamers THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE new steamer AMERICUS leaves daily foot of Market-st. at 2:45, and 350-st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves daily from Pier No. 37 East River, at 3:30, and foot of 32d-st. at 3:45 P. M. Leaves Stamford at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamer will leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Has through tickets to the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces. For tickets and state rooms, apply at No. 241 Broadway; No. 529 Broadway, corner Spring; Brooklyn, corner 22d-st.; Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 10 Court-st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the pier.

Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
8 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
10 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Bath and Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.
10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.
12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.
1:30 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Mazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
3:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.
4:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—For Somerville.
6:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.
6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKETS,
Superintendent and Engineer.

R. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CROSSMON HOUSE,
THOUSAND ISLANDS,

Alexandria Bay, Jefferson County, N. Y.

This favorite Summer retreat will OPEN ABOUT 1ST OF JUNE, with addition of ninety new rooms. House is lighted with gas. As a quiet romantic and healthy resort, this place has no superior, abounding as it does in cool, shady walks and rambles among the islands; fine bathing, boating, and lastly, the finest fishing to be found in America.

For particulars address
C. CROSSMON & SON.

LEIGHTON HOUSE,
NEWMAN SPRINGS, RED BANK, N. J.

This delightful Summer resort, beautifully situated on the Shrewsbury River, will be reopened under new management May 1. The house has been enlarged and refitted. Shady groves, fountains, Summer-houses, and fine lawns. Chalybeate, iron springs, fine drives, fishing, boating and bathing, billiard-room, and stabling. Forty-five minutes' drive to Long Branch.

For circulars, address Box No. 460 Post-office, New-York. FREDERICK BERGER, Proprietor.

COOPER HOUSE,
COOPERSTOWN, (foot of Otsego Lake,) N. Y.,
COLEMAN & MAXWELL, Proprietors.

The above hotel will be open June 14. Plans of the house may be seen and rooms engaged at the New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway, the last week of April and first and last weeks of May, upon application to

W. B. COLEMAN.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,
Catskill, N. Y.,

will open June 15. House, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; pleasure-grounds, extended and improved; first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boat and cars.

Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

HEATH HOUSE,
SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.

Will open for the reception of guests June 1. Applications for rooms can be made at the Coleman House, Broadway, N. Y., where the proprietor, with plans of the house, can be seen every Wednesday from 12 to 3 o'clock.

J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

THE TAPPAN ZEE HOUSE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.

ONE HOUR from New-York City: will be OPENED JUNE 1 for the reception of guests, and kept in the best style. Diagrams of the house may be procured by addressing L. D. MANSFIELD, Proprietor.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL

Will open on SATURDAY, May 31. Two cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties engaging rooms for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE,

Englewood, N. J., by Northern Railroad, foot Chambers-st., or steam-boat foot Harrison-st.

WAUMBEK HOUSE, JEFFERSON, N. H., will be open for the season, June 1; location and scenery unequaled for grandeur and beauty; situated on side of Mount Starr King—the White, Franconia and Green Mountain ranges being in full view: hay fever, catarrh, asthmatic complaints immediately relieved. Send for circulars.

M. MILLETT, EASTMAN, HAYNES, Proprietors.

JEFFERSON, N. H., May 1, 1873.

SUMMER RESORT—AT GLEN HAVEN, SCOTLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—No better place for families wishing for a permanent Summer residence. Send for circular, and inquire of Col. William Jones, No. 117 Broadway, Room No. 4; house, No. 138 West 10th-st. KING & MOURIN.

WEST POINT HOTEL,

Fronting the parade-ground, is now open. For particulars, address WM. B. COZZENS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, &c.; climate healthy, fever and ague unknown; water-cure discontinued; terms $10 to $21 per week; special rates to families. Send stamp for circular. IRAD FULLER, Sup't.
C. SANTA, Secretary.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE.—OPEN for guests May 12 until November; located near Stroudsburg, four miles from Delaware Water-Gap; elevation, 700 feet, with magnificent scenery, beautiful drives, and pure mountain air. For circulars, address J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Penn.

POINT PLEASANT.—PERSONS WILL be accommodated with first-class board at this delightful location, after June 1; a fine view of the Sound, Thimble Islands, &c.; excellent boating and bathing; terms reasonable. Address W. R. BROWN, Stony Creek, Conn.

WOODSBURG PAVILION, WOODSburg, Long Island.—This magnificent hotel will be opened June 1. Can be reached by South-side or Long Island Railroad. For terms, &c., address

N. F. SEWELL, Proprietor.

NEPTUNE HOUSE, NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., will open June 1, 1873. Fine bathing, boating, fishing; billiards, bowling, and driving.

J. C. KELLEY & SONS.

MELLICK VILLA, BERGEN POINT.—Large rooms, handsome grounds, with beautiful view of the bay.

BELMONT HALL, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, N. J., will be opened June 1 for the reception of company. D. A. CROWELL.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS.,
NEW-YORK CITY, April 23, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until TUESDAY, June 3, 1873, at noon, for supplying this Department with the following-named quantities of fuel, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—857 tons egg, and 249 tons nut coal; and 89 cords hard wood.
Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—255 tons egg and 83 tons stove coal, and 31 cords hard wood.
Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—625 tons egg, 402 tons stove, and 23 tons nut coal; 5,000 pounds bituminous coal, 200 cords hard and 50 cords soft wood.
Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—454 tons stove and 113 tons nut coal; 40 cords hard and 35 cords soft wood.
David's Island, New-York Harbor—327 tons egg coal.
Willett's Point, New-York Harbor—400 tons egg, 267 tons stove, and 75 tons nut coal, and 8,000 pounds bituminous coal.
Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—515 tons egg, 386 tons stove, and 129 tons nut coal; 25 cords hard, and 20 cords soft wood.
Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.—134 tons egg, 89 tons stove, and 122 tons nut coal; 13½ cords hard, and 20 cords soft wood.
Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.—120 tons egg coal.

The coal to be of the best quality, and the wood sound, dry and merchantable, and free from crooked limbs.

The wood must be delivered on the wharves, and the coal in the yards, or places provided for its reception, at the respective posts, and the trimming done by the contractor.

Deliveries must be made at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department.

Payments will be made in New-York City according to the weight and measurement certified to by the Quartermaster at the places of delivery.

The coal must be bid for in tons of 2,240 pounds, and wood in cords of 128 cubic feet.

No bid will be entertained from any party who has heretofore withdrawn or failed to fulfill his contract.

Blank forms of proposals may be procured at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid is accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties, in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Bids may be made, and will be entertained, for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the posts.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District, D. E., to whom any further information may be obtained, if desired.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
BUFFALO, N. Y., April 29, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 noon, MONDAY, June 2, 1873, for furnishing materials and labor for the improvement of the following rivers and harbors, viz.:

DUNKIRK HARBOR, N. Y.—Appropriation, $40,000. Break-water extension, dredging sand, and gravel, drilling, blasting and removing rock.
ASHTABULA, Ohio.—$16,000. Dredging sand and gravel, and drilling, blasting and removing rock.
BLACK RIVER, Ohio.—$20,000. Pier extension and dredging sand.
VERMILION, Ohio.—$12,000. Pier extension.
SANDUSKY, Ohio.—$25,000. Dredging sand and clay.
TOLEDO, Ohio.—$100,000. Dredging clay and sand.
MONROE, Mich.—$15,000. Repair to piers and canal revetment.

Separate bids must be submitted for each harbor. Bids from iron dealers for each and every item of iron material, for any or all of the harbors advertised will be entertained. Other bidders are required to bid on each and every item of all the other classes. The responsible bidder whose aggregate is the lowest may expect the award.

Detailed specifications, bills of material, instructions for bidders, and printed forms upon which all bids offered must be made, may be had upon application to this office.

Envelopes enclosing bids must be indorsed with the name of the harbor to which they refer.

F. HARWOOD,
Major Engineers, U. S. A.

OFFICE A. C. S., FORT WOOD, N. Y. HARBOR, May 5, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, will be received at this office until 12 M., June 13, 1873, for furnishing the fresh beef required by the Subsistence Department at this station for six months, commencing July 1, 1873.

Information as to conditions, quality of beef, payment, &c., can be obtained by application to

ALBERT F. PIKE,
First Lieutenant, Third Artillery, A. C. S.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
FIRST QUARTERMASTER'S DISTRICT, D. E.,
CORNER OF HOUSTON AND GREENE STS.,
NEW-YORK, April 30, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, are invited and will be received at this office until THURSDAY, May 8, 1873, at noon, for supplying this Department with the following-named quantities of Forage and Straw, more or less, viz.:

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor.
603 bushels Oats, 27 bushels Corn, 13 tons Hay, and 50 tons Straw.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor.
127 bushels Oats, 3 tons Hay, and 5 tons Straw.

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor.
15,000 pounds Bran, 288 bushels Corn, 10,520 bushels Oats, 186 tons Hay, and 40 tons Straw.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor.
1,027 bushels Oats, 3 tons Hay, and 15 tons Straw.

Willet's Point, New-York Harbor.
2,532 bushels Oats, 274 bushels Corn, 56 tons Hay, and 34 tons Straw.

David's Island, New-York Harbor.
821 bushels Oats, 15 tons Hay, and 15 tons Straw.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.
491 bushels Corn, 9,069 bushels Oats, 245 tons Hay, and 54 tons Straw.

Fort Trumbull, New-London, Conn.
1,095 bushels Oats, 20 tons Hay, and 15 tons Straw.

Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.
761 bushels Oats, 14 tons Hay, 4 tons Straw.

The Corn and Oats must be entirely free from dust and other impurities, and put up in good, substantial sacks, securely sewed to prevent wastage; and the Hay and Straw in bales, free from surplus wood or other foreign material.

Deliveries must be made on the wharves of the respective posts, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Quartermaster's Department, and payment will be made according to the weights, as certified to by the Post Quartermasters at the places of delivery.

Bidders must state separately the prices at which they will deliver the Corn, Oats, Hay, Oat Straw, Rye Straw, and Bran, herein called for, at each of the places. The prices of the Corn, Oats, and Bran must include the necessary sacks.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, that in case the bid shall be accepted, and a contract entered into, they will become sureties in a sum equal to one-fourth of the amount of the contract, for the faithful performance of the same.

No bid will be entertained that is not made in accordance with this advertisement, and bidders have the privilege of being present at the opening of the bids.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all bids regarded as disadvantageous to the Department, or to accept such portion of any bid, not less than for one post, that may be deemed of advantage to the public interest.

Bids may be made, and will be entertained, for delivering the forage and straw herein called for at any one or more of the posts.

Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Forage and Straw," and addressed to the "Chief Quartermaster, First Quartermaster's District, D. E.," to whom any further information may be obtained, if desired.

R. N. BATCHELDER,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BROOKLYN, May 6, 1873.

SEALED PROPOSALS, PROPERLY indorsed, will be received at this office until THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purchase of the following Seven per Cent City Bonds, viz.:

$200,000 permanent Water Loan, due 1904 and 1910.
$300,000 Tax Certificates, due in 1876.

Proposals must state the price offered in addition to accrued interest. The Controller reserves the right to reject all bids not to the interest of the City.

F. A. SCHROEDER, Controller.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—THE fifty-seventh annual meeting of the American Bible Society will be held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 9 o'clock A. M., for the transaction of business. The anniversary of the Society will be held in Philadelphia, on THURSDAY EVENING, May 15.

CALEB T. HOWE, Recording Secretary.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL meeting of the American and Foreign Christian Union will be held at No. 47 Bible House, on THURSDAY, May 8, at 3 o'clock P. M., when the report of the year will be presented, and new directors to fill vacancies will be elected. Life directors and life members are invited to be present.

NOTICE—BRICK-LAYERS OF THE U. O. A. B.—Brothers, you are hereby notified to abstain from working on job, 53d-st. and Madison-av., until Mr. Cochran's claims are settled. By order of council.

CHARLES TOWER, President.
THOS. KIERNAN, Recording Secretary.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
BUILDER OF THE
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
WITH HARRIS' PATENT IMPROVEMENTS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

ALABASTER.—STEAM MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, 124 and 126 East 125th-st. Marble and marbleized mantels, tiling, marble counters, monuments, at prices that defy competition. Marble turning for the trade.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 239 and 233 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

SADDLERS' GOODS,

A full assortment of which, comprising a large stock of linen and woolen horse sheets, fly-nets, whips, bits, stirrups, English saddles, horse-blankets, carriage-robes, lap dusters, at HARMER, HAYS & C

EDWARD S. STOKES.

Application for a New Trial Denied by the Court—Opinions by Judges Fancher and Brady.

In Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, an unusually large audience had collected at the opening of the court in anticipation of a decision being rendered upon the motion for a new trial argued some time since on behalf of Edward S. Stokes, condemned for the murder of James Fisk, Jr. As already stated in THE TIMES, the application upon which the present decision has been rendered was made on several exceptions taken during the trial to rulings of the Judge excluding certain testimony offered on behalf of the prisoner, and on an exception to the Judge's charge. The latter exception Judge Davis, on the application for a stay of proceedings, thought well taken, or if not, at least of sufficient importance to entitle the prisoner to a hearing before the General Term. Since the full argument of the question had in the latter court, however, he seems to have changed or modified his views in relation to the point raised, for, although a member of the court before which the argument took place, he did not dissent from the opinion of Judges Brady and Fancher holding the exception invalid, when viewed in the light of the entire charge. The respective counsel for the people and the prisoner were present in court at the usual hour of opening, but it was nearly half an hour later when Judges Brady, Davis, and Fancher, before whom the case was argued, entered and took seats on the bench. Judge Brady immediately announced that in the case of Edward S. Stokes, plaintiff in error, against The People, defendants in error, the Court denied the motion on behalf of the appellant for a new trial, and affirmed the judgment of the court below; that in the opinions of the court in the case, by Judge Fancher and himself, the reasons for the decision would be found set forth at length.

JUDGE FANCHER'S OPINION.

Judge Fancher, in his opinion, devotes himself almost exclusively to a discussion of the exception taken to Judge Boardman's charge, on which Judge Davis granted the stay of proceedings. He says: Some important questions arise upon the exceptions contained in the error book in this case. Those which most impressed me upon the argument grow out of the exception of the defendant to the following portion of the charge of the learned Judge at the trial. In the course of his instructions to the jury he said: "The fact of the killing in this case being substantially conceded, it becomes the duty of the prisoner here to satisfy you that it was not murder which the law would imply from the fact of the killing under such circumstances in the absence of explanation; that it was manslaughter in the third degree or justifiable homicide, because, as we have said, the fact of the killing being conceded, and the law implying malice from the circumstances of the case, the prosecution's case is fully and entirely made out, and therefore you can have no reasonable doubt as to that, unless the prisoner shall give evidence to satisfy you that it was justifiable homicide." To this paragraph exception was taken by the prisoner's counsel. While it must be conceded that the learned Judge, in this portion of his charge, correctly stated the rule as it existed at common law, he lost sight of one of the elements of murder in the first degree as defined by the statute of New-York. An essential element in the crime of murder is the intent with which the homicide was committed. It is not every homicide that is murder. The word murder, in ancient times, meant the secret killing of a person. Its meaning was extended by Lord Coke, and his definition has been adopted by Blackstone and other writers on the common law. He said: "It is murder when a person of sound mind and discretion unlawfully killeth any reasonable creature in being, and under the King's peace, with malice aforethought." At common law the "malice aforethought" is an essential ingredient of the crime. It may be either express or implied. * * * At common law the "malice aforethought" was no exception to the rule that persons intend the natural and immediate consequences of their acts. It was inferred from the commission of the act. The *corpus delicti* being proved, the intent was inferred from the homicide. * * * Under the rule, therefore, as it exists at common law, when the prosecution have proved the death alleged by the act of the prisoner, the malice is inferred from the killing. The burden then rests on the accused, and it is incumbent on him to rebut the inference of malice. * * * The law of New-York now is, however, that the burden of proof, even after evidence of the killing remains on the prosecution, until it has proved the whole case, which includes not only the killing, but the intent with which the act was committed; and, without proof of premeditated design, the crime of murder in the first degree is not established, unless the circumstances attending the killing evince the design. * * * The "malice aforethought" of the common law is a different thing from the premeditated design to kill of the statute. The intent to take life was not necessary to constitute the former element. Malice prepense was a deliberate intention of any bodily harm to another, unauthorized by law. It did not necessarily involve intent to take life. * * * The statute of New-York defines the crime of murder in these words: "When perpetrated from a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any human being." After an elaborate review of the decisions bearing on the point, Judge Fancher continues: Under our statute the premeditated design to kill must exist, and the onus of proving it is on the prosecution. The jury in a proper case would be at liberty to infer the design from the circumstances attending the killing, but it is not an inference which the law deduces from the mere act of killing. When, therefore, an application for a writ of error and stay of proceedings was made in this case to my learned brother, Mr. Justice Davis, his acute perception could not fail to detect the error in that portion of the Judge's charge now under consideration, and he was called upon by controlling considerations of official duty and propriety to allow the writ and grant the stay so that the point could be deliberately reviewed at General Term. A further task remained. It being shown that a portion of the charge of the learned Judge at the trial was erroneous, should the judgment be reversed for that error? If it be possible that the prisoner was injured by the error there should be a new trial; and I think the rule is that it is not for him to show how or to what extent he was prejudiced. The existence of the error *prima facie* establishes his claim to relief. In order to sustain the judgment, it must appear that the error could not affect the verdict. If no harm was done to the prisoner by the error he cannot complain.

After considering very fully the cases relating to the granting of new trials, and analyzing the entire charge of Judge Boardman, the Judge holds that while there was error in the single sentence of the charge to which exception was taken, yet in succeeding passages of the charge this error was cured, and the jury were left to decide whether from the whole testimony the design to effect death contemplated by the statute had been proved; that thereby the jury were not misled, and no injury resulted to the prisoner. He concludes as follows: The error-book in this case shows that the learned Judge who presided at the trial performed his arduous task with signal ability, care, and conscientiousness. He allowed every proper latitude of inquiry to the prisoner's counsel. With the one exception of the single sentence above criticised, his charge was certainly not only an able and clear exposition of the principles of law applicable to the case, but it comprehended a résumé of the principal points of the evidence; and these were presented to the jury with admirable fairness and precision.

At every step of the long trial the rights of the people and those of the prisoner were alike impartially regarded; and especially were the rights of the prisoner fully protected by the Judge, as may be seen whenever the trial touched any of the matters relied on by the defense. A trial so fair, and so ably and carefully conducted, should not be set aside, except for the controlling reason of some substantial error which has prejudiced the prisoner. I think no such reason can be predicated of the entire charge in this case.

The other points urged on appeal on behalf of the prisoner are also overruled, and a new trial denied.

JUDGE BRADY'S OPINION.

Judge Brady, in his opinion, discusses several interesting points not touched upon by Judge Fancher, and which are of importance, not only as affecting the case of Stokes, but as a guide to the citizens generally as to what are their duties and responsibilities under the law, and under circumstances similar to those which preceded the homicide of Fisk. He says:

It may be doubtful whether I can add any strength by anything I may write to the elaborate opinion of Justice Fancher, but I cannot permit a decision in this case to be made without placing upon the record something more than a mere concurrence in the result at which he has arrived. It may be said *in limine* that human institutions are not perfect, and that courts of justice are not exceptions to this axiom. In the proceedings of courts there have been and will be doubtless defects or departures from the strict rules by which they are to be controlled, and which are sometimes of substance, and therefore formidable, and sometimes trivial and unconsequential. For the latter, by almost universal rule, new trials are not granted, and for a reason at once satisfactory and just, that they do not affect the unsuccessful party injuriously. It is doubtless better in some cases to adhere to principles and rules which are the result of years of deliberation and experience, but many of the earlier forms of procedure have been abandoned, changes made, and reforms introduced which develop a spirit rebelling against mere forms or technicalities, the observance of which stand in the way of, and are not the allies of justice. In accordance with this element, and as a consequence of its predominance, we have the doctrine firmly established that irrelevant or incompetent evidence will not be regarded as sufficient to disturb a judgment when it is apparent from the whole case that it could have worked no prejudice to the party against whose objection it was received. The exceptions taken, however, to the admission of evidence partake of this character, and hence the conclusion of Justice Fancher on that branch of this case that they are not, nor is any of them sufficient to require a new trial herein. I propose, before commenting upon the exceptions taken to the charge, to consider some of them. The first exception to evidence on the trial to which our attention was called is that taken to what the deceased said when asked in the presence of the plaintiff in error, by the officer having the latter in custody, "whether he recognized that man, or was that the man who shot him." This incident took place immediately after the shooting, and was a part of the *res gestæ*, according to some of the authorities. It was more properly, doubtless, evidence to show the conduct and demeanor of the plaintiff in error, when accused of the offense, and admissible for that purpose: (State vs. Nash, 10 Iowa, 81; Commonwealth vs. McPike, 3 Cushing, 181; Harle vs. State, 1 Swan, 253; 1 Arch., C. L. and Pl., (7 Am. Ed.,) note, p. 408; Jewett vs. Banning, 21 New-York, 27; People vs. McKee, 36 N. Y., 113.) The practice is common, said the Court in State vs. Nash, supra, of showing what an accused said or did, or what manifestation of feeling, or or passion he exhibited when arrested, or when charged with the crime; and Justice Parker said, in the People vs. Green, (1 Parker, Cr., 17,) that it was well settled that the maxim, *qui tacet consentire videtur*, was applicable to verbal conversation where there was a statement made in a party's presence which was not denied by him. It may be said, in addition, that the evidence in the case not only established the shooting by the prisoner, but that he admitted it on his examination in chief, stating it with such circumstances of justification as the facts warranted in his view of the defense. The objection considered for these reasons was not well taken. The next exception is to the admission of the minutes of the Grand Jury proving that on the day before the homicide that body had voted a bill of indictment against the prisoner for the offense of black-mailing. The subject of this indictment was introduced by the plaintiff in error on his examination in chief, and on his cross-examination he was asked if he did not understand it to be an indictment against him and Mansfield for black-mailing, and his answer was, "I say I understood it was for conspiracy to black-mail." He was re-examined on the subject by his counsel, and then upon the recross the minutes were put in evidence. The plaintiff in error not only commenced this line of inquiry, but continued it by the examination of other witnesses on his behalf, and thus, by his own act, placed the jury and court in possession of the fact that there was pending before the Grand Jury a proceeding for his indictment, and further, an appreciation on his part that his departure to another State would hasten the indictment and subject him to the disgrace of being brought back upon a requisition. In order to be well assured on that subject he sought information from a lawyer and was advised thereupon, and he stated that at the time of the homicide he did not know, although he endeavored to ascertain, whether it was so or not, that an indictment had been found. It is impossible to perceive how the minutes of the finding of the indictment by the Grand Jury could, under such circumstances, prejudice him, especially when it is borne in mind that they were introduced and admitted only as to the time when the indictment was voted upon; and it was subsequently conceded in open court by the counsel for the prosecution that no indictment was drawn or filed until after the homicide. It might have been important for the prosecution as bearing on the motive which actuated him, in view of his denial of such knowledge, to show—and the evidence would have been competent—that he did in fact know of the indictment, but it was abandoned by the concession made as suggested. The exception to the exclusion of evidence of threats other than those communicated to the plaintiff in error, and of his traveling in covered carriages, from apprehensions of injury from the deceased, and of threats to railroad him to the State Prison, also uttered by the deceased, and kindred evidence, are unavailable. The plaintiff in error was permitted not only to state his apprehensions of personal injury from the deceased at various stages of his examination, but also that threats of a hostile intention on the part of the latter, an intention to shoot or kill him, had been communicated to him. He had also been allowed to testify that he had information or warning about being on his guard against other persons put upon his track by the deceased, and that he had been warned to be careful, but that he had his alarm before that a considerable time. He also declared his knowledge of the deceased, which he described as "revengeful, desperate, unscrupulous, and vindictive," saying that "he would stop at no means to carry out his designs." And again, that he carried a pistol solely for the purpose of protecting himself against the deceased or his assassins, if he had any. In addition to this, several witnesses, called on his behalf, declared the deceased to be a reckless, bad man, willing to resort to any means to accomplish his purpose, one of them saying that he was a dangerous man, who would not stop at having a man murdered. The plaintiff in error, therefore, had the essential elements of these various subjects of exception. He had been successful in placing before the jury the threats he had heard against him; the warnings he had received of persons on his track; his apprehensions of violence from the deceased and his assassins, if any; his preparation to meet such emergency by carrying a pistol, which was solely for that purpose, and the desperate character of the deceased, who would even resort to murder to carry out his designs. He not only had the advantage of this evidence, but it went to the jury uncontradicted by any witness, offered on behalf of the people. They had not essayed in response to sustain the character of the deceased, or to assail the accuracy of the statements made by the plaintiff in error, except so far as legitimate criticism might weaken or destroy them. It may be well conceived that, assuming them to be correct, and that the deceased was in fact the bad man he was represented to be, yet, nevertheless, on the occasion when the homicide occurred he made no hostile demonstration, had no hostile intent, and that the plaintiff in error moved by other considerations than those of self defense, did the deed for which he must be held responsible. It may be said with propriety here, as said in the case of Pritchell *vs.* The State, (22 Ala., 42) however bad or desperate the character of the deceased may be, and however many threats such person may have made, he forfeits no right to his life until, by an actual attempt to execute his threats, or by some act or demonstration at the time of the killing, taken in connection with such character or threats, he induces a reasonable belief on the part of the slayer that it is necessary to deprive him of life in order to save his own, or to prevent some felony on his person. It will thus be perceived that, though the exceptions last mentioned, and which were chiefly taken during the examination of the plaintiff in error, were seemingly excluded, it was not so in fact, he having been permitted to state the facts detailed and to which the exceptions in part related. It cannot be said, therefore, that all the exceptions are available as such in their entire scope, in consequence of the admission of evidence to the exclusion of which some of them related. Assuming, however, that this view is correct, evidence of threats not communicated to the plaintiff in error, could not affect, or influence, or guide his conduct. It was unnecessary that he should receive any other or further information than that shown to have been imparted to him, for he had acted and was acting upon it as one in peril from a desperate foe, who stopped at nothing to accomplish his purpose. Whatever rule may have been adopted in other States, it has not yet been declared here that uncommunicated threats are available for the defense of justification. It seems irrational to hold that a man's mind or conduct was or could have been in any degree influenced by facts or circumstances unrevealed to him. In the case of Powell *vs.* The State, (19 Ala., 577,) and The State *vs.* Gregor, (21 La. Annual Rep., 473,) the doctrine was not sanctioned. In reference to the threat to railroad the plaintiff in error to the State Prison, it must be said that it was clearly incompetent upon the question of personal violence It imported a legal proceeding and power to make that effective. It involved no threat of such violence as the law contemplates in justification of killing a human being. It did not establish imminent danger of great bodily injury. Whatever apprehensions the plaintiff in error felt should rest on something substantial, not mere speculation or hypothesis. It would be an anomaly if he could be allowed to prove that he had seen persons hanging or prowling about his hotel whom he supposed or believed to have been sent by the deceased, without proof in some way connecting him with them; or if the habits of the plaintiff in error while under apprehension, and for some time before the homicide, could be received in evidence to sustain his defense of justifiable homicide; and yet the offer to prove that he rode in covered carriages, for fear of violence, was made without any evidence that any person, either the deceased or any of his hirelings, if any he had, had violently assailed him with a view to bodily harm, or had attempted to do it. The testimony on the trial, however, was not confined to threats coming from the deceased alone, coupled with the proof of his bad, dangerous, reckless character, but the plaintiff in error was allowed to show warnings received of persons on his track, who were the emissaries of the deceased. The examinations of the plaintiff in error cannot fail, it seems to me, to show that great latitude was allowed him, and that when prevented from proceeding with his testimony, as contemplated or desired, he was in no instance prejudiced by improper rulings. The scale was held by the presiding Justice with a liberal hand towards him in my judgment. These are all the exceptions I deem it necessary to note with particularity. I agree with Justice Fancher in his general view in reference to them all, and adopt it as to those not herein particularly mentioned.

The remainder of Judge Brady's opinion is devoted to the discussion of the same question in relation to the exception to Judge Boardman's charge, so elaborately treated by Judge Fancher, with whom he substantially agrees, both in his reasoning and conclusions.

At the conclusion of the formal rendering of the decision of the Court, Mr. Dospassos, on behalf of Mr. Stokes, said that to-day he would hand up an order to be entered embodying the decision of the Court on the motion denying a new trial.

On inquiry from the District-Attorney and counsel for the prisoner, they stated they had not yet decided on what day they would take further proceedings in the case.

The crowd seemed to depart disappointed that Stokes was not in court, as they had evidently anticipated.

When the news of the new trial being denied reached the Tombs, Stokes was talking to his father in the counsel-room of the prison. When he heard it, he did not evince the slightest emotion, and simply said to his father, "Well, the case has got to go to the Court of Appeals, now." During the day his counsel, Messrs. Townsend and Dospassos called on him.

Stokes will probably be resentenced before the close of the week.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The annual Commencement of the Columbia College Law School will take place on the 14th inst. at the Academy of Music.

The American Congregational Union will hold its twentieth anniversary social reunion at the Broadway Tabernacle, corner Thirty-fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, this evening.

The report of a meeting of the Twenty-first Assembly District Republican Association, published in yesterday's TIMES, should read "Young Men's Republican Association."

The number of German immigrants landed in this City during the past month was 15,119. Since the 1st of January last 26,895 persons of German nationality arrived at Castle Garden.

David Bellamy, a colored servant of Mr. Henry Goldschmidt, of No. 247 Broadway, was held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for stealing a horse and wagon, value $900, from his employer.

The trustees of the Cooper Union have decided to close the reading-room and library on Sunday, for the rest of the season; it will, however, be opened again on the first Sunday in October.

The Atlas Steam-ship Company have chartered the West India steamer Jamaican, and will send her to Liverpool as an extra on the 20th inst., in order to accommodate passengers who failed to secure berths on the regular steamer.

Hon. Wm. J. McAlpine, in response to an invitation from the Chamber of Commerce, will deliver a public address, in the Hall of the Cooper Union, this evening, on the water transportation of the State of New-York and its bearings upon the commercial prosperity of this City.

John B. Searl, who was held in Ludlow-street Jail under an order of arrest sued out by Joseph H. Horton, was liberated yesterday, the order of arrest having been set aside by Judge Spalding, of the Marine Court, on the ground that the defendant was improperly enticed within the jurisdiction of the court for the purposes of the suit.

Hon. Peter Balen, of Plainfield, N. J., has been elected President of the American and Foreign Bible Society, located at No. 150 Nassau-street, in this City. The society, since its organization in 1836, has translated the Scriptures into forty-four different languages of the heathen, and circulated in this and other countries nearly 4,000,000 copies.

BROOKLYN.

Woodbine Lodge, No. 278, I. O. O. F., will celebrate their second anniversary to-night at the Atheneum.

The residence of Mr. G. N. Curtis, No. 289 Kosciusko-street, was robbed of $1,000 worth of jewelry and silver-ware on Tuesday evening.

The Park Commissioners expect to realize $3,000,000 by the sale of the east side lands now undergoing improvement. The grading and paving Eastern Parkway as far as Washington-avenue will be finished within a week.

The first jury impaneled in the new United States Court-house were in attendance yesterday to try the case of Frank W. Jones, accused of pension extortion. The case was postponed to Monday next in consequence of the absence of the defendant, whose bonds were declared forfeited.

Mr. Engelhardt, who was recently assailed by two ruffians near Bushwick Creek Bridge, is considered out of danger. Coroner Whitehill called at his house in Dupont-street on Tuesday night, but concluded that his improved condition rendered it unnecessary to take an ante-mortem statement.

The Supervisors held their regular meeting yesterday. The Committee on General Taxes was authorized to confer with the State assessors as to the equalization of the State tax, and the County Treasurer was directed to issue certificates of indebtedness on the new Female Prison to the amount of $44,324.

LONG ISLAND.

The body of an unknown man, apparently thirty-five years of age, was picked up in the bay at College Point yesterday afternoon. On his right fore arm, tattooed in India ink, was the name of George Fulton. Coroner Reimer held an inquest.

The Queens County Board of Supervisors met at Flushing yesterday, to hear the contested election case of Willetts vs. Roe, and decided that they had no jurisdiction in the matter. Counsel for Mr. Willetts took the same ground and withdrew the case, and will carry it to the Supreme Court.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Bartlett, engineer of Locomotive No. 13, of the Harlem Railroad Company, who was struck by a train of the New-Haven Railroad about a week ago, died yesterday from the effects of the injuries he had received.

Two boys while on their way through Michael Varian's woods, near William's Bridge, yesterday, found the body of an unknown man, with a single-barreled pistol lying by his side. The West Farms police, on being notified of the fact, had the body removed to the Tremont Station-house, to await the action of Coroner Miller.

While the new Board of Education of Morrisania were holding a meeting on Tuesday evening, Mr. Edward Kirk, Jr., the late treasurer of the old board, who was reported to be a defaulter to the extent of about $2,300, appeared before that body, and through a friend offered to settle the entire amount of the deficiency in his accounts, but the board declined to accept the offer.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Republicans of Richmond County express much indignation against Supervisor Armstrong, recently elected on the Reform ticket, because he cast his vote for the Democratic candidate for Police Commissioner at the last meeting, thus insuring his election for a second term of three years.

NEW-JERSEY.

The fifth anniversary of Drew Theological Seminary will commence on Monday next.

The Commissioners to prepare and suggest amendments to the State Constitution will meet to-day.

James S. Mackie has been elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Newark.

The body of a man named Standinger, who disappeared about three months ago, has been found in the Hudson River.

The monthly report of the City Treasurer of Paterson shows the receipts to have been $9,954, and the expenditures $66,000.

The Orange Board of Education organized by electing Dr. Wm. Pierson President, Horace Stetson Clerk, and S. F. Jayne School Superintendent.

The tenement-house No. 69 Lillie-street, Newark, was damaged about $300 by fire Tuesday night. The fire originated in the explosion of a lamp.

A barn owned by John Strafford, situated on the road between Haddonfield and Ellendale, was burned Tuesday night. Loss $2,800. The origin of the fire is unknown.

A dwelling owned and occupied by Mrs. Jeannette Merritt, at Metuchen, took fire from a spark from a locomotive, yesterday afternoon, and was entirely destroyed. The loss is about $3,000.

John J. Warren has been reappointed Recorder of Paterson; John I. Cadmus, City Clerk; James Evans, City Counsel; Abraham A. Fonda, City Surveyor, and Dr. Elias J. Marsh, City Physician.

The Common Council of Passaic has appointed E. K. Halstead City Treasurer. The School Committee report that the appropriation of $18,154 is all expended. There are 646 pupils and 11 teachers in the public school. The appropriation for the coming year is $10,500.

Judge Bedle yesterday appointed, in compliance with a new law, the following commission to equalize taxation in Hudson County: Garret D. Van Reypar, David Smith, Peter S. Edmondson, George Van Winkle, and James Morgan. Before making the appointments Judge Bedle protested against the enactment of laws investing the judiciary with the distribution of what might be considered official patronage.

On Tuesday night, three accidents occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad. The crank-pin of the 6:30 P. M. train from Jersey City broke as the train was passing through Newark, by which it was delayed an hour; the Millstone freight ran off an open switch at Stelton, and the 11:30 train from Elizabeth was delayed by the displacement of the packing in the right hand steam-chest until a locomotive could be sent from Jersey City.

THE FREIGHT QUESTION.

Important Work of the Convention Yesterday—The Platform of the Society—Energetic Action Taken.

The convention for the purpose of securing cheap transportation between the producers and consumers met, yesterday morning, at the Astor House, R. H. Ferguson in the chair.

A letter was received from Gov. Hartranft, of Pennsylvania.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was read and adopted.

Seats in the convention were given to the following organizations and persons:

Hon. Josiah Quincy, Boston; H. Radcliffe, Boston; F. C. Johnson, New-Albany, Indiana; J. A. Noonan, Milwaukee, Wis.; Hon. W. C. Flagg, Moro, Ill.; S. M. Smith, Kewanee, Ill.; S. M. Thorp, Wapello, Ill.; W. H. Grinnell, Kankakee, Ill.; S. R. Moore, Illinois; Thomas A. Lakin, Illinois; Hon. Sol. Turk, ex-Mayor of Dubuque; the delegates of the Dubuque Board of Trade, (with one vote;) S. H. Taft, Humboldt, Iowa; Lewis A. Thomas, Delegate at large from State of Iowa; Col. R. M. Littler, Davenport, Iowa; J. B. Sargent, New-Haven, Conn.; M. D. Wilbur, Delegate State at large from Michigan; James B. Stille, New-Jersey; Joseph C. Stetson, New-Jersey; George W. Madox, Council of Federation of Workingmen, New-York; Theodore H. Banks, Workingmen's Anti-Monopoly Association, New-York; C. Roosevelt and J. W. B. Hill, New-York Workingmen's Lyceum (with one vote;) B. D. Curtis, H. B. Colton, N. C. Ely and R. J. Dodge, New-York Farmers' Club of the American Institute (with one vote;) J. W. Browning, Chairman of New-York Labor Association; J. B. Wolff and J. K. Ingalls, Cosmopolitan Conference, with one vote;) Horace H. Day, New-York Native Workingmen's Association; H. K. Thurber, Merchants' and Grocers' Exchange, New-York; W. H. Thurber, of *Grocers' Journal*, and Rev. F. K. Freeman, Illinois.

The Committee on Constitution then reported a constitution for the association, which fixed the name as "The American Cheap Transportation Association," and defined the qualification for membership and the restrictions which should govern the association.

The subject of fee for membership was briefly discussed, several of the delegates contending that, if it was desired to secure the co-operation of the masses, the fee for membership should be small. It was the hard strokes of those who held the purse that the convention was trying to oppose and defeat; and although it was necessary to have the sinews of war, in order to fight the monopoly, it was believed that the smaller the amount of the fee, the greater would be the actual revenue. At present the first want was organization and membership. It was also contended that the national organization was merely to bear its own expenses, and that the subordinate State organizations would have to raise the funds for any grand opposing movement. The question was finally referred to a special committee of five, as follows: J. A. Noonan, Milwaukee, chairman; C. Roosevelt, New-York City; T. A. Lakin, Illinois; J. B. Sargeant, Connecticut, and Col. R. M. Littler, Iowa.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then presented their report, which was adopted, as follows:

President—Hon. Josiah Quincy, Boston, Mass.
Secretary—R. H. Ferguson, Troy, New-York.
Treasurer—H. K. Thurber, New-York City.
Vice-Presidents—Lewis A. Thomas, Iowa; Henry Branson, Kansas; Gen. West, Wisconsin; W. M. Burwell, Louisiana; Gov. Smith, Georgia; J. A. Thomson, West Virginia; Adelbert Ames, Mississippi; George J. Post, New-York; J. B. Phinney, Illinois; W. S. Wood, Ohio; E. O. Stannard, Missouri; J. H. Gray, District of Columbia; J. E. Stetson, New-Jersey; F. C. Johnson, Indiana; A. Morrison, Minnesota; A. G. Dodge, Vermont; E. Wakely, Nebraska; ex-Gov. Paddelford, Rhode Island; Gen. T. C. Hersey, Maine; J. B. Sargent, Connecticut; M. D. Wilbur, Michigan; J. M. McArthur, Kentucky; Daniel Pratt, Alabama; Henry G. Hall, North Carolina; Col. Palmer, South Carolina.

It was resolved that no person should be admitted as a delegate to the convention, who was known to be connected with, or have any interest in, any railroad in the United States.

The following gentlemen were appointed as a Committee on Resolutions: M. D. Wilbur, J. A. Noonan, W. C. Flagg, H. C. Price, Prof. Taft, and C. Roosevelt.

A special committee was then appointed to inform Hon. Josiah Quincy, the President elect, of the choice of the convention, and to introduce him to the members.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The President, on taking his official position, thanked the convention for the honor conferred upon him, and said the members must be aware that it was of little importance to him as an individual how these things turned out. He had spent most of the early part of his life in constructing railroads. He had seen the advance and power they had attained, and the danger with which they are likely to threaten this community. [Loud applause.] It was needless to speak of the great advantages resulting from railroads; they had brought the country entirely together. Formerly Massachusetts had to keep its granaries around her, but now there is a great granary in the West, and the only question was how to bring that food to our markets. It is well known that there is corn enough and to spare in Illinois, but it depends upon a half dozen men to say what the price of that corn shall be in Massachusetts. There had been, as is well known, a great deal of iniquity in the management of these railroads; they have charged far more than they were authorized to charge, and whatever they have taken they have derived from the people in order to enable them to water their stock. The robber barons of the middle ages took toll from everybody that passed, but they had not wit enough at that time to devise a plan by which they could make the whole community pay interest forever upon the money they had stolen. [Loud applause.] It was needless to speak of the evils that had been produced in this country by this monopoly, morally, intellectually and physically. The object of this association is to endeavor to counteract, in a great degree, the power which these railroads now possess. [Applause.] They govern the country; have the power of bribing the legislators, and contrive to fill the legislative bodies with men of their own choice; and thus there is nothing that can withstand them except an uprising of the people. Until the people come together and determine that they have rights and will maintain them, these monopolies will go on. When the people are all united, there can be no difficulty or doubt as to the result. [Applause.] The association did not mean to go into politics. It did not mean to do anything except what was included in this one question: "Are you in favor of cheap freights for the United States?"—cheap freights, as cheap as could be given consistently with the rights of those who had really and honestly invested their property in these great undertakings. [Applause.]

The convention here took a recess until 3 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention resumed after the recess with an increased attendance, and the President read a communication from the Chamber of Commerce inviting the delegates to attend at the Cooper Union this evening to hear an address by Hon. W. J. McAlpine on the "Water Transportation of the State of New-York and its Bearing upon the Commercial Prosperity of this City." The invitation was accepted with thanks.

The following gentlemen were by unanimous assent admitted as additional delegates to the convention: Hon. David B. Mellish, member of Congress from this City, and M. M. Pomeroy. Mr. Charles H. Morris was also admitted as a delegate from the Purveyors' Association and Board of Trade of this City.

Mr. Pomeroy hoped the work of this association would go on until it had purified the whole country from the corruption that has so long ruled it.

The following letter was received from Jas. M. Smith, the Governor of Georgia:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 1, 1873.

R. H. Ferguson, Esq., Troy, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR: Your kind favor of the 19th ult., conveying an invitation to meet with you on the 8th May, has just reached me, and I write without delay to thank you for the honor you have done me.

There is no question so important to the interests of the whole country as that of cheap transportation between the great producing and consuming sections, and no subject that can more properly claim the time and attention of those whom the people have intrusted with their confidence, than the solution of this problem. To conserve our present and future prosperity we must have free commercial intercourse between the North, the West, and the South; and this can only be had by cheapening the cost of transportation so as to enable the producer in each section to effect an exchange of products with his neighbors, and also to secure an outlet to the markets of other countries for whatever surplus remains at rates that will leave a living profit on his labor. My own State and section are deeply interested in this movement, and I regret that your call reached me too late to admit of the possibility of my being present in person, or by such a delegation as would properly represent the wishes of my people. I regret this the more in view of the kind expressions which your letter contains toward us, and the strong indorsement you give to a project in which we are so deeply interested, and I assure you we are ready to go with you heart and hand upon a question of such grand national importance, and one that will insure mutual prosperity and advancement to all sections.

We are well aware that the great need of your section, as well as our own, is some cheaper mode of transportation, and we are also aware that this can be secured only by lines of water communication. Nature has done much for us in this respect; in fact, it has built the greater portion of a direct water-route between the Mississippi River and the Atlantic Ocean, through the State of Georgia.

You will see by looking at the map that the Tennessee approaches nearly the Coosa, and that this river approaches within a few miles the waters that flow into the Atlantic. Connect these navigable streams by canals, and the work is done. We thus unite two grand systems of inland navigation, one of which permeates the grain-producing region of the West, and the other the cotton belt of the Southern States. Does it need an argument to show that a work of this nature would be beneficial to both sections? or is it necessary to explain that the increased production of cotton would benefit the manufacturer of New-England and the Middle States and the consumer of cotton in the West? I agree with you that there is no question before the country of equal importance with this, and I heartily second you in your patriotic desire that neither party ties nor sectional jealousies be suffered to interfere with or impede the successful prosecution of the grand undertaking.

It would give me great pleasure to see you at the convention at Atlanta on the 20th May, accompanied by such a delegation as the convention of the 8th of May may select.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
(Signed.) JAMES M. SMITH.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Committee on Resolutions then offered the following:

Whereas, The productive industries of the United States—plantation and farm, mine and factory, commercial and mercantile—are not only the sources of all our national and individual wealth, but also the elements on which our very national and individual existence depends; and

Whereas, All material products are the fruits of labor and capital, and as neither labor nor capital will continue actively employed without an equivalent measurably just; and

Whereas, Great national industries are only sustained and prospered by the interchange of the products of one section of country for those of another; and

Whereas, The existing rates of transportation for the varied products of the Union, from one part of the country to another, and to foreign countries, as well as the transit cost of the commodities required in exchange, are in many instances injurious, and to certain interests absolutely destructive, arising, in part, at least, from an insufficiency of avenues; and,

Whereas, The great material want of the nation to-day is relief from the present rates of transit on American products; therefore,

Resolved, That the duty of the hour, and the mission of this association is to obtain from Congress and the several State Legislatures, such legislation as may be necessary to control and limit by law, within proper constitutional and legitimate limits, the rates and charges of existing lines of transportation; to increase, where practicable, the capacity of our present water ways, and to add such new avenues, both water and rail, as our immensely-increased internal commerce demands; so that the producer may be fairly rewarded for his honest toil, the consumer have cheap products, and our almost limitless supplies find foreign markets at rates to compete with the world.

Resolved, That the cheap transportation, both of persons and property, being most conducive to the free movement of the people, and the widest interchange and consumption of the products of the different parts of the Union, is essential to the welfare and prosperity of the country.

Resolved, That the constant and frequent association of the inhabitants of remote parts of the United States is not only desirable but necessary for the maintenance of a homogeneous and harmonious population within the vast area of our territory.

Resolved, That the best interests of the different parts of the country also demand the freest possible interchange of the industrial products of the varied climates and industries of the United States, so that breadstuffs, textile fabrics, coal, lumber, iron, sugar and various products, local in their production, but general in their consumption, may all reach the consumer at the least practicable cost of transportation; and that an arbitrary and unnecessary tax, levied by the transporter over and above a fair remuneration for the investment, is a burden upon the producer and consumer that it is the part of wise statesmanship to remove.

Resolved, That certain leading railway corporations of the country, although chartered to subserve the public welfare, and endowed with the right of eminent domain, solely for that reason, have proved themselves practically monopolies, and become the tools of avaricious and unscrupulous capitalists, to be used to plunder the public, enrich themselves, and impoverish the country through which they run.

Resolved, That many of the railway corporations of the United States have not only disregarded the public convenience and property, but have oppressed the citizens, bribed our legislatures, and defied our executives and judges; and stand to-day the most menacing danger to American liberty, and to republican government.

Resolved, That the present system of railway management, having failed to meet the just expectations and demands of a long-suffering people, must be radically reformed and controlled by the strong hand of law, both State and national, and railway corporations compelled to perform their proper functions as the servants and not the masters of the people.

Resolved, That to this end we invoke the aid of all fair-minded men in all States of the Union in expelling and excluding from the halls of legislation, from our executive offices, and from the Bench such railway officials, railway attorneys, or other hirelings as prostitute public office to the base uses of private gain.

Resolved, That leaving different sections and interests that desire cheap transportation to work out the problem in such a manner as they may deem best, we earnestly invoke their careful consideration, their energetic action, and their resolute will in regulating and controlling the rates of transportation and giving remunerative wages to the producer and cheap products to the consumer untaxed by unearned charges for their carriage.

Resolved, That we invite the people of the various States to organize subsidiary associations—State, county, and town—to co-operate with the national association; that the power to accomplish the purpose desired rests absolutely with the suffering millions; that relief is within their reach and control by united action, and the near future will give, as certain as its need for all time and the good of all, the true solution of the problem of cheap transportation.

Mr. Curtis, Vice-President of the New-York State Agricultural Society, delegate from the Farmers' Club, objected to the resolutions on the ground that the wording was too sweeping, and would embitter the railroad corporations unnecessarily against the farmers. The fourth to the eighth resolutions had a tendency to kindle incendiary feelings among the youth of this State against all railroads, and the dangers of traveling were already enough without exciting such motives. When unjust combinations had been formed against the producer and consumer, such combinations should be condemned and denounced; but to make such sweeping denunciations against all railway corporations, when it was known that they had developed the country, would only tend to excite their hate and opposition without accomplishing any good.

Several voices—We have it already.

It was then decided to take up the resolutions separately, and the preamble, with the first three resolutions, were carried unanimously. The fourth resolution caused some slight debate, but was finally adopted unanimously. The fifth, sixth, and seventh resolutions were adopted without debate.

On the eighth resolution Mr. Curtis said that was the principal resolution to which he objected. He objected to the words "railroad hirelings," and desired that they should be stricken out, but thought it would be even better to substitute the following resolutions, which he considered would be productive of more good by exciting less antagonism, and he offered them as an amendment:

Resolved, That where unjust combinations have been made among railroad companies which have received valuable franchises from the people, such combinations causing unjust and detrimental discriminations against producers, should be abrogated or regulated by suitable legislation, upon a basis fair and just to both producer and carrier.

Resolved, That to accomplish the above purpose it should be the policy of farmers to elect farmers to legislative places, and to elect no one to positions of trust and control who are not pledged to carry out their measures, and that the principles enunciated in these resolutions should constitute the platform of both producers and consumers, by which they shall be governed in the caucus and at the polls, and in this way, by organized effort, produce effect, and mold and direct public sentiment, so as to secure the results desired.

Mr. Wolff said had he been engaged in drafting the resolutions he would have made them as strong as language could make them. The railroad corporations had disregarded all the principles of their contracts; and, as all corporations are soulless, it was well known that no concession would be granted by any railroad unless it was forced from them. The resolutions could not be made too strong. The present movement was the grandest one since the Declaration of Independence, and he recommended no compromise.

The substitute was then unanimously laid on the table, and the original resolution again taken up.

Mr. Wilbur, of Michigan, said he had but lately resigned a Presidency of a railroad. He had labored for several years to secure cheap transportation, and as a farmer he would still continue to labor for the same object. He had, in the committee, objected to any strong language being used against any corporation, as he was fearful it would excite opposition; but the fact nevertheless existed that railroad corporations oppressed the country.

After some further debate to the same effect, the resolution was adopted.

The remainder of the resolutions were adopted without debate.

It was then resolved that the next annual meeting should be held in the City of Washington, in January, 1874, at the call of the Executive Committee.

Mr. S. R. Moore, of Kankakee, Ill., moved that a committee of five should be appointed, of which the President should be chairman, to draft an address to the public on the objects of the association.

Col. Littler moved that the committee be increased to seven, of which two should be from the extreme west, he contending that those who were compelled to burn 50,000 bushels of corn daily, (as corn was cheaper than coal,) while thousands were famishing in American cities for want of food, knew better what was wanted to relieve the country than those who lived east of the Mississippi River. Carried.

The following were chosen as such committee: Hon. Josiah Quincy, Boston; M. D. Wilbur, Michigan; Horace Day, New-York City; R. H. Ferguson, Troy, N. Y.; Henry Bronson, Kansas; J. A. Noonan, Milwaukee, Wis., and W. H. C. Price, New-York City.

On motion the Convention then adjourned.

Anniversary Meeting of the Board of Missions.

The seventh anniversary meeting of the Board of Missions, under the auspices of the New-York Auxiliary Committee, was held, yesterday, at Trinity Church, Bishop Potter presiding. The proceedings were opened by full devotional and choral exercises, in which the following clergymen participated: Rev. Dr. Twing, Rev. Dr. Potter, of Grace Church; Dr. Ogilby and Rev. Mr. Hitchms, of Trinity Church; Rev. Mr. Harrison, of Claverack, and Rev. Mr. Van Clarck, of White Plains.

Right Rev. Dr. Auer, Bishop of Cape Palmas, Africa, next delivered an address, describing the great good done by missionaries in Africa, and illustrated the methods adopted by himself and others in educating the African children. He made an earnest appeal for money to enable him to increase the extent of the good work. He stated that four young men of this City had volunteered to go out to Africa with him and work among the heathen; but to prevent them from falling sick on their arrival, it was necessary to build houses for their shelter, to do which funds were required, as well as for the expenses of printing Bibles, hymn-books, &c., in the African language.

Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, also delivered an address after which a collection was taken up.

Chicago Cattle Market.

CHICAGO, May 7.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,600; market more active than for a few days past, but still quiet; fair to choice [illegible] Steers sold at $5 10@$5 75; a lot of Extra, averaging 1,420 lbs., brought $6 12½; good feeders sold at $4 00@$4 [illegible]; shipments, 2,400. Hogs—Receipts, 10,000; market fairly active; prices steady; sales of common to fair heavy grades at $5@$5 25; good to choice Yorkers, $5 [illegible]@$5 40; shipments, 7,000.

Wilmington Markets.

WILMINGTON, N. C., May 7.—Spirits of Turpentine lower, at 43c. Rosin quiet at $2 40 for Strained. Crude Turpentine lower at $2 05 for Hard, $3 50, for Yellow Dip, and $3 25 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 75.

[Advertisement.]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.—Announcement of dividends. An object of interest—KNOX's Spring style of gentlemen's hats. Make your purchases at his store, No. 212 Broadway.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship City of Merida, from Havana.—E. Testa and lady, Miss R. Daiz, J. F. de Castro, wife, and servant, Miss A. Dias and brother, A. Tomas, A. Bass, L. C. Carnana, F. Heydrich, wife, and child, H. G. Lane, A. R. Fernandez, Miss E. Matthews, Mrs. M. Fuertes, Mrs. E. Harris and son, A. G. Dunlop, wife, and daughter, P. Bovira, L. Zarana, Mrs. Pattison, John Dunn, E. Tamberlick and 2 servants, Mrs. C. Gibbs and 6 children, J. F. Berndes and wife, R. Choquet, L. Dias, S. Corte Real, A. Uria, Mrs. J. Valdes, J. P. Farnald, Mrs. E. Fowler and son, Miss Fowler, J. F. Matthews and wife, P. Torrens, L. Ovies, T. Darde, Mrs. Russell, Miss Pattison, E. Rodriques.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.....4:52 | Sun Sets.......7:01 | Moon sets...2:22
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..2:56 | Gov. Island..3:45 | Hell Gate....5:17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, May 7.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Pennsylvania, (Br.,) Brace, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Scotia, (Br.,) Lott, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, H. C., H. B. Morgan & Co.; Bernard, (Br.,) Prubet, Liverpool, C. L. Wright & Co.; City of Dallas, Jones, Galveston, &c., Chas. H. Mallory & Co.; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia.

Ship Atmosphere, (Br.,) Costello, Liverpool, Tapscott Bros. & Co.

Barks Everhard Delius, (Ger.,) Herboth, Hamburg, H. Koop & Co.; Ilmari, (Rus.,) Tronberg, Konigsberg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Luchee, (Br.,) Covert, Bristol for orders, Henry & Parker; Sarah A. Staples, Shute, Fernandina, Fla., Howe, White & Co.; Annie Troop, (Br.,) Newell, Havana, J. W. Elwell & Co.; John Swasey, Smith, Gibraltar and Cadiz, James E. Ward & Co.; Gertrude, Dailley, Sagua la Grande, J. E. Ward & Co.

Brigs Catherine Morse, (Br.,) Dunne, Windsor, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Virginia, Johnston, St. Pierre, Reynal & Co.; Malaga, (Br.,) Carlow, Sagua la Grande, &c., Wm. Ingalls; Flora, (Ger.,) Hansen, Rio Grande del Sul, Oelrichs & Co.; Spellard, (Dan.,) Laure, Rio Janeiro, Funch, Edye & Co.; Rapid, (Br.,) Laurton, Boco del Torre, G. Wessels & Co.; Five Brothers, Thurlow, Cardenas, Miller & Houghton; H. Houston, Tupper, Caibarien, &c., R. P. Buck & Co.

Schrs. R. C. Copeland, (Br.,) Martin, St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Co.; Daybreak, Blake, Jacksonville, Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Eastern Queen, (Br.,) Layton, Nassau, &c., Montell & Bartow; O. C. Acken, Mead, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Dart, Williams, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Ornalis, Wooster, Baracoa, I. B. Staples; Nellie J. Dinsmore, Dinsmore, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; John Bird, Smith, South-west Pass, Benner & Pinckney; Matilda Brooks, Jones, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Brother.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston May 4, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to H. R. Morgan & Co.

United States steamer Talapoosa, McRitchie, Washington, D. C.

Steam-ship Castor, (Dutch,) de Boer, Rotterdam April 21, with mdse. and 175 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Had variable winds; May 5, off Halifax, passed steam-ship Gassendi, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship City of Merida, Timmerman, Havana May 3 with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (Ger.,) Voss, Hamburg April 23, via Havre 26th, with mdse. and 287 passengers to Kunhardt & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship Derby, (Ger.,) Huncken, Liverpool 34 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Success, (Ger.,) Behrendt, Hamburg March 17, with mdse. to order.

Brig John Givan, (of Liverpool, N. S.,) McLeod, Yabacoa, P. R., April 20, with sugar and molasses to J. de Rivera & Co.—vessel to L. F. Brigham. Had light S. winds until 2d inst., when in lat. 35 30, lon. 72 30, encountered a severe gale of wind from the S., sprung foremast head, stove boat and part of deck load, vessel leaking badly, keeping one pump constantly going; since W. and N. W. winds; lost jib and gaff topsail.

Brig Peter & John, (of Hawksbury,) McLoughlin, Cardenas 12 ds., with sugar to Simon de Visser—vessel to master. Had moderate weather; was 5 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Schr. Sally Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. Urbanna, Allen, Bridgeport.
Schr. Expedite, Rackett, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Ben Bolt, (Br.,) Drake, St. Andrews, N. B., 12 ds., with piling to Jed Frye & Co.
Schr. Mocking Bird, (Br.,) Ralston, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with shooks to P. I. Nevius & Son.
Schr. C. C. Dame, (of Gloucester,) Beveridge, Harbor Island 7 ds., with pines to James Douglass—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.
Schr. Senator, Faulkner, Boston.
Schr. Rhode Island, Hawley, Sag Harbor.
Schr. G. W. Cummins, Bolt, Providence, for Port Johnson.
Schr. Lavinia Jane, Mott, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Mary Lovell, Murphy, Providence, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. M. Evans, Tice, Providence, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lucy Church, Mitchell, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Yarmouth, Baker, Hyannis, for Elizabethport.
Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprange, Pawtucket, for Rondout.
Schr. Anna Myrick, Adams, Portland, with fish to order.
Schr. Empire, Baker, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. S. L. Stevens, Smith, New-London.
Schr. Comet, Dow, New-London, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Wm. Allen, Jones, Baltimore, for Bridgeport.
Schr. H. G. Russell, Haskell, Baltimore, for Plymouth.
Schr. J. T. Williams, Newbury, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.
Schr. Howard Williams, Potter, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Henry Parker, Lewis, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. S. W. Bunnell, Bunnell, Georgetown, D. C., for New-Haven.
Schr. J. K. Keller, Baldwin, Harwich.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. Capes, Miller, Rockport, Mass.

BELOW.—Ship Derby, (Ger.,) Huncken, from Liverpool April 2; bark Success, (Ger.,) Behrendt, from Hamburg March 17. (By pilot-boat Abraham Leggett No. 4.)

WIND.—Sunset, S. E., moderate; cloudy.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Scotia and Wisconsin, for Liverpool; Ismailia, for Glasgow; Pennsylvania, for do., via Londonderry; City of Dallas, for New-Orleans; Georgia, for Charleston; brigs Virginia, for St. Pierre, Martu; Curacoa, for Curacoa; Clarabelle, for Cienfuegos; schr. Helen A. Locke, for Eleuthera.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, May 7.—Arr. steamer Norman, from Philadelphia; ship Gaspee, from Cuba; barks Mary Edson, from Messina; Pierre Kuppel, from London; Jatay, from Montevideo; brigs Bertha, from Dunedin, N. Z.; Robert Dillon, from Messina; Mary, from Cienfuegos; schrs. Clara Thayer, from Savannah; Campbell, from Jacksonville, Fla.

Also arr. brigs Thalia, from Barbados; Mary, from Cienfuegos, and Henry Perkins, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 7.—Arr. schr. Telumah, from Bermuda.

Sld. steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 7.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports the following vessels passed in for Baltimore: Schr. Alert; barks Fama, Cutella, and Svalen; brigs Italia and Prestissimo.

VINEYARD HAVEN, May 7.—Arr., schrs. Ann Franklin, for New-York; N. Berry, Portland, for do.; Florida, Vinal Haven, for do.; Sea Spray, of Newburyport, and Helen M. Foster, of Cohassett, bound S., mackereling. Sld., schrs. Sarah, Bernice, Ida L. Howard, Flora M. Crowley, R. P. Reynard, Dolly Varden, Kedron, Abigail Haynes, Henry Whitney, H. Curtis, Active, and Laconia, and sloop W. P. Hunt.

Wind, westerly, light; clear weather.

SAVANNAH, Ga., May 7.—Arr. bark Saga, from Montevideo.

Cld. brig H. McGilvery, for Bangor; and schrs. Grace Girdler, for Philadelphia, and Nellie Doe, for Bangor.

Foreign Ports.

HALIFAX, N. S., May 7.—The steamer Alhambra has arr. at Charlottetown.

The ship Arabia, of Greenock, arr. at Sydney, Cape Breton, on the 28th ult., 15 ds. from Liverpool to Scatory. She met with ice which delayed her.

The ship Coronet, of Liverpool, 30 ds. from Bremen Haven, is lying at the mouth of Sydney harbor.

FARTHER POINT, May 7.—The steam-ship North America, from Liverpool, arr. at midnight, with 586 passengers.

QUEBEC, May 7.—The steam-ship Manitoban, from Liverpool, arr. here this morning.

European Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, May 7.—The National Steam-ship Italy, Capt. Andrews, en route for Liverpool, touched here at 1 P. M. to-day.

The Inman line steam-ship City of Limerick, Capt. Jamieson, from New-York April 24, arr. here at 6 o'clock this morning.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 7.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Deutschland, Capt. Ladewigs, from New-York April 26, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

DINKELSPIEL,
NO. 737 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE ASTOR-PLACE.
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE,
On account of a
RADICAL CHANGE
In the management of our business.
Our entire select stock of
LACES, EMBROIDERIES, LACE GOODS, RIBBONS,
SASHES, TIES, TRIMMINGS, BUTTONS, SILKS, &c., &c.,
Marked down to
FIFTY CENTS ON A DOLLAR.
All goods marked in plain figures.
MORITZ DINKELSPIEL,
No. 737 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.
NOTICE.
10 PER CENT. REFUNDED IN CASH ON EVERY PURCHASE ABOVE ONE DOLLAR.

NATIONAL LINE

STORAGE.
TIFFANY & CO.,
Union-Square.
STORAGE AND INSURANCE OF JEWELRY, PLATE, PICTURES, LACES, AND OTHER VALUABLES.
FACILITIES ARE AFFORDED FOR OPENING OF PACKAGES, AND FOR OCCASIONAL REMOVAL OF THE WHOLE OR PART OF CONTENTS.
OUR FACTORY ON THE PREMISES ENABLES US TO CLEAN AND PUT IN PERFECT ORDER PLATE, &c., IF DESIRED.
PACKAGES AND ARTICLES WILL BE SENT FOR AND DELIVERED BY OUR OWN WAGONS FREE OF CHARGE.

FREEMAN & BURR,
CLOTHING WAREHOUSES,
138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
FREEMAN & BURR HAVE VERY great pleasure in inviting attention to their new and elegant selections for the present season. The stock is of immense extent and variety, and from the choicest products of the loom from every part of the world.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $8.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $10.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $15.
SPRING OVERCOATS, $20 to $30.
FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK EMBRACES all the popular styles and fabrics in SUITS and CLOTHING of every description, for all classes and all occasions.
ORDERS for Garments to Measure neatly and promptly executed at moderate prices.
DIRECTIONS for Ordering BY MAIL FREE on application.
SUITS, $10. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $35.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $25. SUITS, $50.
FREEMAN AND BURR HAVE FOR years made BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING a specialty. The stock embracing all the favorite designs and most fashionable materials for all ages.
BOYS' SUITS, $5.
BOYS' SUITS, $8.
BOYS' SUITS, $12.
BOYS' SUITS, $15 to $20.
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RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, Samples of Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

HONEST TESTIMONY.
WHAT HON. GEO. STARR HAS TO SAY OF
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.
A LETTER WORTH READING.
NO. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1872.
Dr. Radway:
DEAR SIR: Impelled by a sense of gratitude on my own part, as well as kindly feeling toward others, who may be so unfortunate to suffer as I have, I take this mode of acknowledging to you the inestimable benefit I have received from the use of your Ready Relief.
With me it has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.
During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.
I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.
Last September, at the urgent request of a friend, (who had been afflicted as myself,) I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.
If this testimonial can be of service in calling the attention of others to the virtues of your article, I hope you will give it the widest circulation.
Yours, truly, GEORGE STARR.
R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
In from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
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that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the RHEUMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
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